HAWKING, Hunting, and Fishing, with the true measures of Blowing.

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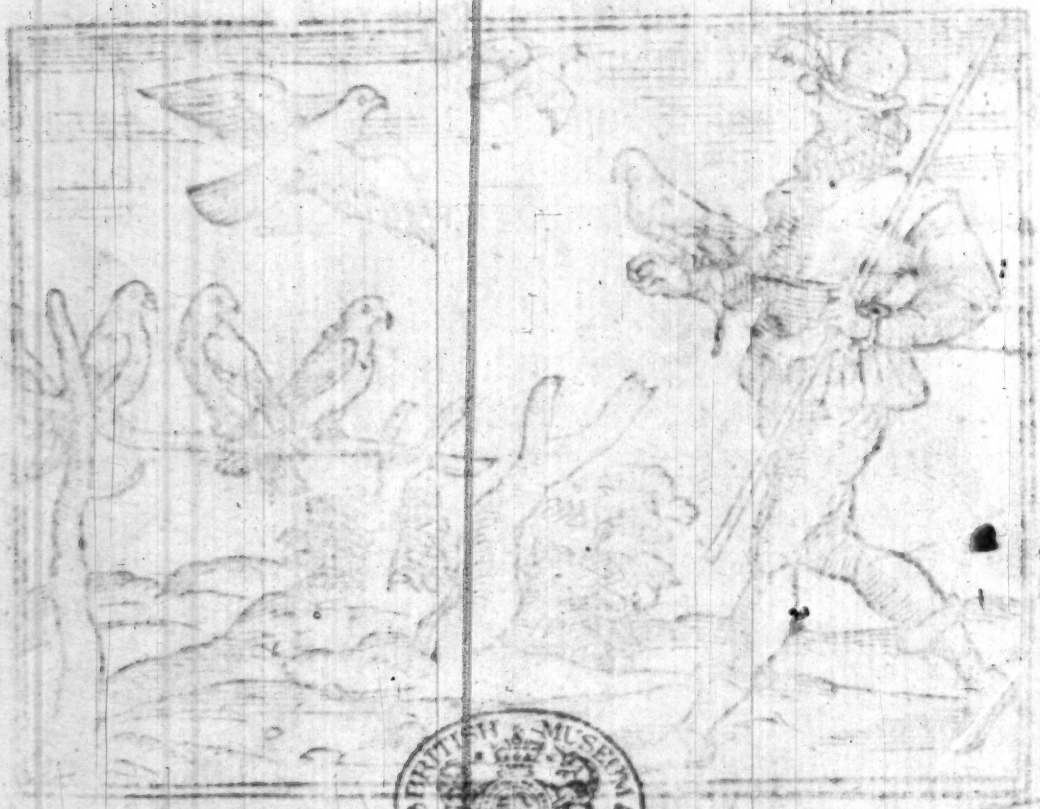

BRITISH MUSEUM

Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing, *with the true measures of Blowing:*

Wherunto is annexed the manner and order in keeping of Hawkes, their diseases and cures, and all such speciall poynts, as in any wise appertain to so Gentlemanlike qualitie.

FIrst to intreate of Hawkes from their beginnings being Egges, after they are disclosed, Hawkes, but Gosshawkes, be commonly disclosed as soone as Choughs, and in some places sooner, according to the temperature of the Cuntrie, and timely breeding. You are to understande that Hawkes dow eyre and not breede in woods: and further, that Hawks do drawe, when they beare timbring to their nestes, and not that they builde, or make their nestes: and in time of their loue, they call, and not cauke, and you must say that they tread: & when they be vncloied and begin for to feather any thinges of length, by kinde they will drawe out of their nestes, and come to the bowes, and come againe to their nests, and then they be called Bowesses: and after S. Margerets day, they flye from træ to træ: and when they are called Braunchers, then it is time for to take them, and fourteen daies after S. Margerets day is the best taking of Sparowhawkes.

How you shall behaue you in taking of Hawkes, and with what Instruments, and how you shall call them.

He that will take Hawkes, must haue Lettes which are called Lines, and those must be made of good small thread, and it must be dyed either greene or blewe,

that it be not espyed, and you must take with you nædle and thred, to insile the Hawkes that are taken, and in this maner they must be insiled: Take the nædle & thred and put it through the vpper eye lid, and so of the other, and make them fast vnder the beak that she sée not: whé she is insiled, beare her home on thy fist, and cast her on the Perche and let her stande there a night and a daye, and the next day take and cut the thred away, softly for breaking the eye lids, then gently begin to reclaim her, and deale easelye with her, till she will sit vpon thy fist, for feare of hurting of her winges, and the same night after the feding, wake her all night and all the next day, then she will be easelye enough to be reclaimed, and the first meat that she eateth let it be hot, & giue her enough therof.

How your Hawke may be drawne to clayme, and the maner of her diet.

And if your Hawke be hard penned she maye be drawne to be reclaimed: for while she is tender penned, she is not able to be reclaimed: and if she be a Gosshawke or Tercell, that is reclaimed, euer fede her with washt meat at the drawing and at the reclaming, but let it be hot, and in this maner wash it: Put the meat into the water, and strike it vp and down in the water, and wring the water out of it, and fæd her therwith, if she be a Raunchet: and if it be an eyelesse, you must wash it cleaner the ye dow to a Raunchet, and with a linnen cloth wipe it and fede her: and euermore the third daye when she is flying giue her casting, and if she be a Gosshawke, or tercell in this maner: take new blanket cloth and cut fiue mosells, and with a sinnues poynte make a hole

hole in euery mo:ſell, and put in the pellets of clothe, and put them in a faire diſh of water, then take the Hawke and giue her a mo:ſell of hot meate, the quantitie of half her ſuppe:r, then take that which lyeth in the water, and fæd her fo: all night.

How you ſhall feed your Hawke, and to know her infirmities, and of the diuerſities of them.

IF your Hawke be a Spathawke, euer fæde her with vnwaſht meat, and looke that her caſting be plumage, then looke it be clene vnder the Perche, and the next day you ſhall finde her caſting vnder the pearch and thereby you ſhal know whether ſhe be clean o: not: fo: ſõe pæce will be yellow, and ſome græn, and ſome glamos, and ſome clea:e: and if it be yellow ſhe ingendzeth the frounce which is an euill that will riſe in the mouthe, o: in the cheek: and if it be græn: ſhe ingendzeth the rye, the condition of this euill is this, it will ariſe in the head, and make the head ſwell, and in the eye glamos and darke, and if it be not holpen it will fall down into the legs and make them rankle, and if it goe into the head againe, then the Hawke is loſt, ſhe ingendzeth an euill called the Cray, which is when ſhe may not mutiſe.

Mark well your Medicines here following.

FO: the Frounce in the mouth, take the ſmall end of a ſiluer ſpoone and put it into the fier till it be hot, then open the beake and burne the ſo:e, and annoynt it with the marrow of a Gooſe that hath lyen long, and it will helpe her: if the Frounce be great, then there is a grubbe in it, which you muſt cut with a Raſer, holde the Hawke and ſlit the place where the ſo:e is, and you ſhall finde in

it as, it were the maw of a Pigion, take a paire of sheers and snip the sore, and make it as cleane as you can with a linnin cloth, and annoynte the sore fower daies with Balme, & afterward with Pampillion till it be whole. The frounce commeth when a man feedeth his Hawke with Porke, or Horsse flesh fower daies together. For default of hot meat the deseases of the Rye cōmeth.

How the Cray commeth.

THe Cray commeth of washt meat, which is washt with hot water for lack of hot meat, and it commeth of threeds which is in the flesh that the Hawke is fedde with, and though ye picke the fleshe neuer so cleane, yee shall finde thredds therin.

When your Hawke shall bathe her.

EUery third daye let your Hawke bathe her during Summer, if it be faire weather, and once in a weeke in UUinter, if it be warme, and not els, and when you bath your Hawke euer giue her some hote meat vnwashed although she be a Goshawke.

How you shall make your Hawke flye with a good courage in the morning.

IF you will haue her flye in the morning, feede her the night before with hot meat, and wash the same meat in Urine, and wring out the water cleane, and that will make her haue a lusty courage to flye after the best maner.

How you shall guide your Hawke if she be full gorged, and that you would gladly haue a flight.

If your Hawke be ful gorged, and that you would spæ dily haue her fly, take fower cornes of wheat, and put them in a morsell of flesh, and giue it to her to eat, and she will quickly cast all that is within her, and after that she hath cast, looke that you haue some hot meat to giue her.

A medicine for the Rye.

TAke Dasie leues and stampe them in a Morter, and wring out the iuyce, & with a pen put it into ỹ hawkmares once or twice when the Hawke is small gorged, and anon after let her lyze, and she shall be as whole as a fish.

Also, and you giue your Hawke fresh Butter, or marrow of Hogges that is in the bone of the legge of Pork, it will make her cast water at ỹ mares: but it will make her hawty and proude.

A medicine for the Cray.

TAke and chafe the fundament of your Hawke with your hand and warme water a good while, and after take powder of Saxifrage, or els the powder of Rewe, and a quantitie of May butter, and temper them wel together, then put it in a little bore, and stop it close, and euery meale when you fæde your Hawke annoynt her meate therewith, and for the loue of the oyntmente she will eat her meat the better. This experiment wil kæp her from the Cray, and many other sicknesses that oft ingender in hawkes. Also take the whole hart of a Pigge, and fæde her therwith two daies and it will make her whole.

Also take Porke & put it into hot milke, and fæde your hawke

Hawke therwith, and that wil make your Hawke mute after the best manner. And Porke with the marrow of the Leg of Pork will make her dow the like. Also vse her to freshe Butter and it will dow the same. Also one or two meales of a Piggs liuer hotte will make her mute, but let her not haue too great a gorge thereof, for it is a perilous meat. Also take the white of an Egge, & beate it that it be as thin as water: put the same in a vessell, and stape the meat therin all a daye before you giue it her, and at night fede her therwith, and that which shall be for her dinner the nert day let it lye in staepe al night, but in any wise se that you haue fresh white of Egges, and if her feding be of Porke it is the better. This is proued.

The perfect and kindely tearmes for a Faulkener.
belonging to Hawkes.

THe first is holde fast at al times, and especially when she baiteth, it is called baitinge: for she baiteth with her selfe most often causelesse. The secõd is rebate your Hawke to your fist, and that is when your Hawke bateth, the least mouing that you can make of your fist, she will rebate againe on your fist. The third is, fede your Hawke: and not giue her meat. The fourth, she snuteth or sueth her beake, & not wipeth, The fifth, your hawke louketh, & not alspeth. The sixt, she proyneth & not pecketh: and she proyneth not but when she beginneth at her leggs, and fetcheth moysture like Oyle at her taple, and bawmeth her feet, and stroketh the feathers of her winges through her beake: it is called the note, when she fetcheth such oyle A Hawke would neuer be let of her proyning: for when she proyneth her selfe she is lusty and of good likinge, and when she hath done she will rouse

roule her selfe mightely, and sometime she countenaunceth as she picketh her, and yet she proyneth her not, and then you must saye she reformeth her feathers, and not pick her feathers. The seuenth, your Hawke colyeth and not becketh. The viij. rouseth, and not shaketh her. The ninth, she stretcheth, and not claweth nor scratcheth The tenth, she mantelleth, and not stretcheth: when she putteth forth her leggs from her one after an other, and her wings follow her, leggs, then she doth mantell her, and when she hath mantelled and bringeth bothe her winges together ouer her back, you must say she warbleth her winges, and that is a tearme fit for it. The xi. your Hawke mutesseth or muteth, and not shiteth. The xii. you cast your Hawke vpon the Perch, and not set her vpon the Perche.

For speciall tearmes belonging to Hawkes, when you shall haue any cause to commend them for diuers of their properties.

FIrst, you must say she is a faire Hawke, a huge hawke a long Hawke, a short thick Hawke, and not to saye, a great Hawke: Also she hath a large beak, or a short beak and not a bill: and a huge head, or a small head, faire seasoned. You must say your Hawke is full gorged, and not cropped: and your Hawke putteth ouer and endureth, and yet she doth both diuerslye.

How your Hawke putteth ouer.

SHe putteth ouer when she remoueth her meate from her gorge into her bowells: and thus ye shall knowe:

Enfeatme of an Hawke is the greace, and if that be taken away with feeding of wafht meat (as it is declared hereafter) she will gender a pannell, which will be her vtter confuſion, if she fye therwith and take colde therupon

Couerts or couert feathers.

There be feathers vpon the Sercells, and those be called couert feathers, and so all the feathers be called that be next ouer the beam feathers, are the sage feathers of the wings.

Black feathers.

The feathers vpon the backe, halfe be called blacke feathers.

Beake, Clap, Nares, Sere.

The Beake of the Hawke is the vpper parte that is crooked: the nether parte is called the Clappe of the Hawke: the holes in the Hawkes beake, be called the Nares: the yellow betwen the beak and the eye is called the Sere.

Cryuets.

There be long small black fethers like heares about the Seres, and those be called Cryuets of the Hawke.

Sore age.

You shall vnderstand that the first yeere of an Hawke whether she be a Brancher or Eyelle, the first is called

led her Soze age, and all that yeere she is called a Soze Hawke: and if she escape that yeere, with good feeding she is like to endure long.

To reclaime a Hawke.

If you will reclaime your hawke, you must deuide one meale into three, vntill that she will come to reclayme: and when she will come to reclaim, make her that she soze not, though she be wel reclaimed, it may fal out that she will soze too high that ye shall neuer see noz finde her. And if your hawke flye to the Partrich, look that ye enclayme her befoze she flye, whether she be a Braucher, Eyesse, oz mewed Hawke.

When a Hawke is called an Eyesse.

A Hawke that is called an Eyesse, is foz her eyen: foz a Hawk that is brought vp vnder a Bussard oz puttock, as many haue watry eyne: foz when they be disclosed and kept in fern, till they be full summed, ye shall know that by her watry eyes, and also her look will not be so quick as a Brauchers is: and so because the best knowledge is by the eye, they be called Eyessed: ye may know an Eyesse by the paleneesse of the seres of her leggs, oz the sere ouer the beake: also by the taintes that be vpon her tayle and her wings: which taintes come foz lack of feeding when they be Eyesses.

What a Taynt is.

A Taynt is a thing that goeth ouerthwart the fethers of the wings of the taile, like as it were eaten with

wormes

pon the fingle, and the strength thereof fortefieth all the foote.

Seres of watry or waxy colours.

YOu shall vnderstand, that the skin about the hawks leggs and her feete, is called the Seres of her leggs and her feet whether they be watry or wary colour are yellowe.

The beame feathers.

A Hawk hath twelue feathers on her taile, and one principal feather of the same in the middest, and in maner al the rest are couered vnder the saide feather, and that is called the beam feather of the tayle, and there is blacke barres ouerthwart the tayle, and those barres will tell you when she is full summed, or full fermed: for when she is full barred, she standeth vpon seauen, and then she is perfecte readye to be reclaimed: as long as a Hawke standeth vnder the number of seauen barres, and she be in her sore age, you may say she is not ful summed, for so long she is but tender penned, whither she be brañcher or Eyes: And if she be a mewed hawke and stand within seauen barres, you may say she is not full fermed, for she is not able to be reclaimed, because she is drawn to soone out of the mewe, for she is not penned no harder then a sore Hawke.

Brayls or Brayel feathers.

AN Hawke hath long smal white fethers, hanging vnder her taile, from her bowells downward, and it is called the Braylefether: and commonly euery

Goshawke

Goshawke and euery Tercells braines be besprinkled with black specks like armies vpon the braines of a Musket, you shall say she is degouted to the vttermost braile, and it betokeneth great hardinesse.

Breast feathers, Plumage, Barbe feathers, Pendent feathers.

The feathers aboue the former part of an Hawke, be called breast fethers, and the feathers vnder ỳ wings are Plumage: the feathers vnder the beake, be called Barbe feathers: the feathers that be at the ioynt of the knee, that are hanging and sharpe at the endes, those be called the Pendent feathers.

Flagge or flagges feathers.

THE feathers at the wings next to the bodie, be the flages or flagges feathers.

Beame feathers of the winge.

The longe feather of the winge is called the Beme feather, and the feather that some call the pmion of other foules, of an Hawke it is called a Sercell: and if she be in a mew, the same feather will be the last, that she will cast, & till that be caste she is neuer mewed.

I haue heard some saye that she hath cast that firste, but the other rule is more common: and when she hath cast her sercell in mewe, then it is time to fæde her with washt meate, and to begin to enlayme her.

she hath put it ouer, she trauerseth with her bodie, & specially with neck, as a Crane doth or other birde.

When you shall say she endueth and embowelleth:

She neuer enlueth so long as her bowels be ful at her feeding, but assone as she is fed and resteth, she enlueth by little and little, and if her gorge and her bowells in any thing striffeth, you shall say she is embowelled and haue not fully enlued: and as long as yee may finde any thing in her bowells, it is very daungerous to giue her any meat.

Mark well these termes.

Say your Hawke hath a long wing, a faire long taile with fiue barres out, and standeth vpon the seuenth This Hawke is interpened, that is to saye, where the feathers of the winges be betweene the bodie and thighes: this Hawke hath an huge legge or a flat legge, or a round legge, or a faire infered leg.

To knowe the Mayle of an Hawke.

Hawkes haue white mayle, Canuas mayle, or red mayle, and some call red mayle iron mayle: which mayle is sone knowen. Canuas mayle is betweene white mayle and iron mayle and iron mayl is bery red.

Plumage and cast your Hawke.

A Gosshawke nor Terrell, in their soze age haue not their mayles named, but is called their plumage:

and

and after the cote, it is called their mayle: And if your Hawke retwarde to any by countenance for to flye thereto, you shall say cast your Hawke thereto, and not flye thereto.

Noume or fenced.

AND if your Hawke noume a foule, and the foule breake from her, she hath discomfited many feathers of the foule, & is broken away: but in kindely speech you shall say, your Hawke hath noumed or feated a foule, and not taken it.

Wherfore a Hawke is called a Riffer.

Oftentimes it happeneth with a Hawke, that for egernesse when she shoulde noume a foule, she feateth but the feathers, and therfore suche Hawkes be called Riffers if they dw oft so.

The names of all the members of your Hawkes, with their conuenient tearmes.

First, Cleys behinde that streineth the backe of the haud, ye shall call them talons.

The Cleys within the foote, you shall call them her pounles.

But the Cleys that are vpon the middle stretchers, you shall call them the long sengles.

And ỹ vttermost Cleys you shal cal them petty sengles.

The Key or closer.

The long sengles are called the key of the foote, or the closer for what thing soeuer a Hawke streineth, is v-

wormes, and it beginneth firste to brede at the bodie in the pen, and the same pen shall fret a sunder and fall away through the same Taynt, and then is the Hawke desperaged for all that yeare.

Medisines to Ensayme your Hawke.

TAke the root of Raine, and put it in cleane water, and lay your flesh therin to temper a great while, and giue it to your Hawke to eate: and if she eate therof, dread not but it will abate her greace, but in three daies she will not greatly abate. Also take Puliall and Garlick, and stamp it well together, and wring out the iuce in a dish, and then wet the flesh therin, and feed your Hawke therwith: Ensayme your Hawke within foure daies, but look euery day that you make newe iuyce, and when you fed her wet your meat therin: Also take iuce of Persly mores, otherwise called Persley rootes, and the same of Isope, and wash your flesh therin, and your Hawk shal be ensaymed kindely, and no great abate to the Hawke. Some vse to laye their flesshe in water almost a day, and giue the same to the Hawke at Supper and let that lye all night to giue her in the morning, and thus to feed them in the meawe, or ere they be drawne about a moneth or six weeks, and to ensayme thē ere they come on thy fist, and as soone as they caste their sercell, then is it time to fede them so.

How your Hawke ensayneth.

YOu shall further vnderstande, that so long as your Hawkes feete look black & rough, he is full of greace

and

and euer as she enlaymeth, her face will waxe yellowe and looke smoothe.

How you shall behaue your selfe in putting vp the Partrich.

When you haue enlaymed your Hawke and reclaimed her, and that she is ready to flye to the partrich you must take a Partrich in your bagge and goe into the feeld, and let your Spanniels finde a couie of partriges and whé they be vp and begin to scatter, you must mark them and cupple vp your Spanniells: and when you haue so done, let him that hath the Partrich in the bagge take and tye a cryance to her legge, and cast her vp as hye as you can, and as soone as your Hawke seeth her she will flye thereto: and if your Partrich scape vpon her aboue, giue her a reward thereupon: this done, goe to the Partriches that you haue marked, doe as he raiter followeth: and if you haue a chastised Spaniell that is rebuked and is a retreuer, vncouple him alone and goe and single out one of the partriches of the couy, & goe as nigh to the rising of him as you can, and if your Hawke haue a desire cast her to it: and if she take it, then your Hawke is made for that yeere, and of the same Partrich that she sleyeth you must thus reward her as followeth.

How you shall reward your Hawke.

TAKE the Partrich, and cut the head and neck from the bodie, and strip the skin from the neck, and giue it her to eat, and couer the bodie of the foule with a hat, and lay the said head and the neck thereupon, and if

she will forsake the foule that she plumeth on and come to the reward, thē secretly take away the Partrich and reward your hawke with the braines and the neck, but beware that she eat no bones, for it will make her vnlusty for to flye: and thus must you serue her of as many as she flyeth at, but let her reward be the lesse, or els she will be quickly full gorged, and then she will not flye a good while.

How your Hawke shall reioyce her selfe.

When your Hawk hath slain a fowle, and that you haue rewarded her as before, let her flie no more till she hath reioyced her: that is to saye, till she hath sewed or smited her beake, or els rouled her; and when she hath done any of all these, goe and retriue more, and then she will noume plenty.

When your Hawke hath noumed a Foule, what you shall doo that you rebuke not the Hawke.

Learne this thing when she doth noume a foule, stād a good way from her, and take away your Spanniels for rebuking of her, for diuers Hawkes can not abide the Spaniells, and when your Hawke plumeth come softly towards her neere and neere, and if she leaue plumīng and looke vpon you: stand still and chearke her and whistle her vntill she plume againe, and serue her thus vntill you be nighe her, then softelye fall on your knees, and priuily while she plumeth, set your hand and be sure of the Foule, and then you may guide all thinges as you will, and if you doo the contrarye, she will for feare carrye game, or let it goe quicke, with losse, both

bothe to you and to your Hawke also.

A medicine for an Hawke that is lowsie.

TAke quick siluer, and put it into a Bason of brasse, and put into it Salindine ashes, and mingle it wel together till the quicksiluer be dead, and put therto fatte of bones, and annoynt the Hawke therewith, and it will kill the lyse: also powder of Orpement blowen vpon the Hawke with a Quill will kill the Lice.

The opinion of Ostregiors.

AFter the opinion of many Ostrigiors, and you fede your Hawke continually with Porke, with Keys or Pyes, or carry her much in rainy weather, she will be lowsie.

Ostregers, Speruiters, Fawkeners.

BEcause I speake of Ostregers, you shall vnderstand that they be called Ostregers that keepe Gosshawks Tercells, and those that keepe Sparhawkes and Muskets be called Speruiters, & keepers of al other Hawks be called Faulkeners.

You shall call the long Line wherewith you call your Hawke withall your Creance, whatsoeuer it be.

A Medicine for an Hawke that casteth her flesh.

PVt the flesh that you fede your Hawke withall in faire water, and fed her therwith thyes dates, and it will keep her in flesh.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath lost her courage.

YOu may know when your Hawke hath lost her courage, for when you cast her to the Foule: she flieth awayward, as though she knewe not the Foule, or els she will flie a little after her and then giue her vp, and this is a very good remedie for such a Hawk. Take oyle of Spaine, and temper it with cleare wine and ỳ yolke of an Egge, and put into it some Beef, and giue her therof fiue mozsells, and then set her in the Sunne, and at night feede her with an olde hot Culuer, and if you feede her thus three times: and then your Hawke was neuer so lusty and iolly before, as she will be after and come to her courage againe.

A medicine that an Hawke shall not lye in mew for vnlustinesse.

TAke Fearne roots that grow within an Oke, and Oke apples, and make iuce of them, and wette her flesshe therein that she eateth, and feede her three or fower times, and it will make her leaue that.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath the Tanie.

A Hawke that hath the Tanie a man may soon know if he take heede: for this is her manner, for she will pant more for one batinge then some will dow for three or fower, and if she should flie a little whyle she would almost lose her breath: whether she be fat or lean and she will be alwaies heauie, and this is the remedy. Take a quantitie of the rednesse of Hasell, and a little of the powder of Rosen, of Peper, and some what of Ginger, and make therof with fresh grees three pellets and

holde

hold your Hawke to the fier, and when she feeleth the heat make her swallowe the three pellets by force, and knit her beke fast that she cast it not out againe and this do three times and she shal be safe.

Also take Milander, and the Roots of Primroses, and the roote Grongnailles, and seeth them in Butter, and giue her three mossells euery daye vntill she be whole, and lok that she be void when ye giue the medicine.

How you shall take your Hawke from the aire.

WHo so taketh his Hawke from the ayre, it behoueth him to be wise in bringing her easely, and to keepe her from colde, and from hurting of her bones, for they be tender, and she must haue great rest, and they must haue as cleane aire as can be, & alwaies giue her clean and hot meat, and giue her a little and often, and change her meat often and cut her meat into small mossells, for they should not lyze on bones: and then when she beginneth to pen and plumeth, and palketh and picketh her self, put her into a close warme place where no vermin may come into her, and let the place be sure from winde and raine and then she will preue her selfe: and euermoze giue her good hot meates, for it is better for a man to fede his Hawke while she is tender with meat, and to make her good with some cost, then to fede her with euill meates to make her thriftie with little cost, and loke when she beginneth to ferme, then giue her baiting.

A medicine for wormes in an Hawke, which sickneſſe is called the Sylanders.

BEware of this sickneſſe, the remedy for it is this, take Barbearis that is called Neppe, and put it into the gut of Capon, or of an Hen, and knit it with a thred, and let

her receiue it whole, and she will be whole and safe.

Thus you shall know whē your Hawke hath wormes in her belly, looke when she hath casted, and then ye shal finde one or two about her casting place, if she hath bin with any.

A medicine for an Hawke that casteth wormes at her fundament and what wormes they be.

TAKE the bymayl of iron, and mingle it with the flesh of Porke, and giue it two daies to the Hawke to eat, & he shalbe hole.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath a sickneſſe, called the Aggersteyne.

WHen you see your Hawke hurt her feete, with her beak and pulleth her tayle, then she hath the Aggersteyne: for this disease, take the dung of a doue, and the dung of a Sheepe, and strong Uiniger, and mingle them softlye in a Bason, and mingle them well togither to serue for three daies after, & giue her flesh of a Culuer with Honny, and with powder of Pepper, and set her in a darke place nine daies, and when you see new feathers on her tayle, wash her with Uerose nine daies, and she wil be whole.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath the Cramp in her wings, and how it commeth.

TAKE a white loafe of breade somwhat colder then it comes out of the Ouen, and hold ỹ Hawk softly for hurting, and cut the loaf almost through, and display her wing easely, and holde it betweene the two parts of the loaf, and let it be held so the space of halfe an houre, and it will help her.

The

The Cramp commeth to an Hawke by taking colde in her youth: therfore it is good for an Hawke to keepe her warm whether she be yong or olde.

Let not your Hawke be put into mewe too fat, but in this maner as followeth if you loue her.

KEepe her well and put her not late in mewe: for who so for couetousnesse of flying, loseth the time of his Hawkes mewing, and withholdeth her too long from it, he may after put her to mewe at aduenture for then a part of her mewing time is past. Who so putteth his Hawke in mewe in the beginning of Lent, if she be kepte as she ought to be, she should be mewed in the beginning of August.

How you shall dispose and ordeine your mewe.

SEt and dispose your Mewe in this maner, so that no Weesell nor Polcat, nor no other Vermine, nor that it be windy or colde, nor that it be ouer hot, let one part of it stand towardes the Sunne so that the moste parte of the daye the Sonne maye come to it. Also you must lok that she be not troubled with noyse or the singing of men, and that no man come to her but onlye he that fedeth her: you must let her haue a feding stocke in her mewe, and a long string to binde her meat, or els she will carry her meat about the house and beraye it with dust, and peraduenture she will hide it till it stinke and then fede on it: which if she should do, it woulde be her death. And therefore when it is bound to ỹ feeding stock then she will neither at feeding, neither at lying, nor at rising hurt her selfe: and when she hath fed, take away that she leaueth, and lok that she haue freshe at euery meale.

meale: for of stale and euill meats she will ingender many diseases, and lok that you neuer goe to the mew but when you cary her meat or water: to bathe her. Suffer no rain to wet her at any time if you may: and as for her bating, that will nothing hinder her mewing.

The maner how a man shall put his Hawke into the Mew: and is proued.

ONe thinge you must beware of that she haue no sickenesse before you put her in Mewe, for as I haue proued, a sicke Hawke shal mew well, but though she mew she shall not indure: But when she is a great and fat, for at the batinge of her estate, she will no longer indure. Sometime without any medicine many mē deuise how they might mew their Hawkes: for some put them in at high estate, and some when they be very low, and some when they are very empty and leane: but it makes no matter for that if she be whole: neuertheles, you shall heare mine aduise as I haue seen and proued.

Whosoeuer putteth a Goshawke or Tercell, or Sperrohawke into Mewe, so high that she may be no higher she will holde her long ere she lose and leaue anye feathers: and who so putteth her into mew lean, it will be long ere she remount: and who so putteth her in mew to lean and hungery, if she haue meate at her will, she will eat too much, because of hunger, and she is likely to kill her self therwith, as hath been often seen: but who so will haue the Hawk indure and mew kindely, my counsell is that she be neither too high nor too low, nor in distresse of hunger, but as she should best flye: but take heede the first day of too much dealing till the time that

be stanched, and after you may take her such meate as I shall discribe you hereafter.

In what maner you shall feede your Hawke in your Mewe.

LOok what meat she hath bæn most vsed to be fedde with, & fed her ther with eight daies togither and giue her Birds enough morning and euening, and let her plume vpō them wel, and take casting of her plumage, and that wil tallāt her wel, and cause her to haue good appetite, and it will clense her well, and when she is well clensed, you may giue her what meat you will so it be clean and fresh. But the best meat to make her mew soonest without any medicine, is the flesh of a kid, of a yong swan, and of a yong chiken, & of a yong goose for such meat is hole of it selfe.

Also take peeces of great fresh Eeles, and especially the colpen next the nauell and wet it in hot blood of mutton it is good to make her to mewe, but especially it will make her wight after her soze age. These said flesshes be good to Mew a Hawke, and to kæpe her in state, but look that she haue plenty euery day that she rather leaue then lack, and euery third day: let her bathe if she will: and when she is waxed nære farme, then let her eate Hennes and fat Porke: and of a Hound is passing good.

To make a Hawke mew quickly without any hunting of her.

THe experiment is thus approued. Take an Adder that is red of nature, and also there be Snakes of

the same kinde, and they be very bitter take two or three of them and smite off their heads and their tailes: then take a new earthen pot that was neuer vsed, & cut them in small peeces, and put them into the pot to seeth, and let them seeth at leasure, and let the pot be couered close that no aire come out of it nor no breth, and let them seeth so long that the peeces turne to greace, and put it into a cleane vessell, & as oft as you feed your Hawke annoynt her meat therwith, and let her eat as much as she will and that will mew her at your will.

Who so would haue his Hawke mew and that her feathers should not fall.

TAKE powder of Cauell, and the iuyce of franke costes, and the iuyce of Paraine, and take three or foure morsells of meat, and wet them therin, and make your Hawke swallow them, & serue her so many times Also take the sink of a Snake and of an Adder, and cut them into small peeces, and temper it with hot blood, and make your Hawke to eat therof, and she shall not mew

For the Gout in the throte.

WHen you see your Hawke blowe many times, and that it commeth of no bating, you may be sure she hath the Goute in her throte: and for that disease, take the blood of a peacock, & encense, myrabolana, & Cloues of Gelofre, and cauell and Ginger: and take of all these euery euening, and mingle the with peacocks blood, and seethe it till they be thicke, and therof make morsels and giue the Hawke morning and at noon.

For

For the Gout in the head and the reines.

When you see your Hawke may not indure her meate, nor remoue her estate, she hath the Goute in the head and in the reins. Take Nomin, (among the Apothecaris you may haue it,) and the skin of an Hare, and giue it to your Hawke to eate nine times with the flesh of a Cat, and if she holde the meat she shall be safe.

A medicine for the Cramp, in the thigh, in the legge, or in the foot of an Hawke.

When you see your Hawke lay one foot vpon an other, then she is taken with the Cramp, the draw her blood and vpon the foot that lyeth on the other foote: and vpon the leg, and it wil help her.

For the Cough or the Pose.

TAke powder of Baies and put it on the flesh of a Doue, and giue it oft to your Hawke, and it will help her.

A medicine for the sickness within the body of any hawk if it shew not outwards, how she shal be holpen and in what manner.

A Man may know by the countenance of an hawk partly her infirmities: but it is strange to know a mans disease, when he knoweth not wherof nor how it commeth: For this disease feed your Hawke wel of an Hen, and then make her fast two daies after, that she may empty her body: the third day take Hompe, and seeth it, and fill her full, and binde her beake that she cast

it not out againe, and then let her out of the Sunne, and when it draweth towards night fæd her of a hot Foule: and if this will not help her neuer looke for other medicine.

For the palsion that Goshawks haue fasting.

TAKE the rot of small rushes, and make lure of them, and wet her meat therin and make her eat therof.

For Hawkes that be wounded.

TAKE away the feathers about the wounde, and take the white of an Egge, and oyle of Oliffe, and mingle them togither, and annoint the the wound and keep it with white wine, vntil the time that you see dead flesh, and then put into the wound Ecomp, vntil the time that the dead flesh be walted: after take Ensence, and take as muche of the one as of the other, and mingle them together: and whē you will annoynt the sore, heat your oyntment, and anoint it with a pen, till the time the skinne grow again, and if you see dead flesh about it and that you would haue it away, take Vniger, and then annoynt it with this ontment afore saide, and she shalbe whole.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath the Artelick.

WHen you perceiue that your Hawke is fatte about the heart, you may trust to it she hath the Artelick, therefore let her blood in the originall vaine, and after that giue her a Nogge to eate, and she will be whole.

A medicine for an Hawke that is troubled in the bowells.

When your Hawk is troubled in her bowells, you shal know it by her eyes, for her eyes wil be dark, and she will look drowsily, and her mutising will defile her fundament, then take Hawkes meat, and annointe it with the powder of Cauell, and giue it her to eat and she shall be whole.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath the Goute.

Feed your Hawk once or twice with an Irchin, and it shal help her.

A medicine for an Hawk that hath Mites.

TAKE the iuce of wormewood, and put it where they be, and they will dye.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath the Stone.

ANnoint her fundamēt wt oyle, and put in the powder of Alom with a hollowe strawe: Also take an hearb called Christes Ladder, and annointe her mouth therwith, and she will be whole.

A medicine for Vermin.

TAKE the iuyce of the root fēnell, and put it where the Vermin be, and they wil dye.

A medicin for the Rewm that Haukes haue.

When you see your Hawk close her eyes, and shake her head, giue her larde of a goose the first day, and the second day giue her Epatick with the fleshe of a Chicken, and she shal be whole.

A medicine for Hawks that be drye and desire to drinke, to keep them moyste.

TAke the iuice of horehound, and wet the Hawkes meat therin, and feed her therwith once or twice, and she shal be whole.

A medicine for diseases in the Entrayles.

TAke yolkes of Egges raw, whē they be wel beten together, put to it Spanish Salt, and as much Honny, and wet therin the Hawkes meat, and feed her therwith three daies together: and if she make dainty in eating of it, thē make her of force to swallow three or fower morsells a day, and presently she shal be whole yet I will tell you another thing: Take Honnye at the change of the Moone, and a sharpe Nettle, and make therof small powder and when it is well ground, take the brest bone of an Hen, and an other of a Culuer, and make it small with a knife, and do away the skin, and put powder theron, and all hotte with the powder fede her three daies and she will be whole.

For sickenesse of swelling.

IF a fellon be swolne in such sort that a man may heal it, the Hawke shal not dye. Thus a man may help her and lengthen her life, but the Hawke will be verry eger and greeuous of sickenesse: therefore ye must take the rest of comfort, and of Suger like much, then sethe it in fresh greace with the third part of Honny, and thē draw it through a faire cloth, and then oft giue it to the Hawk, and she shal be whole,

A Medicine for blaines in Hawkes mouths called frounces.

The

The Frounce is a fearfull desease and draweth her to deathe, and with-holdeth her strength, & it commeth of cold, for cold doth a Hawke muche harme To cure her, take Fennell, Maciall and Serses alike much, and seethe them and streine them through a cloth and some times wash her head therwith, and put some on the rouf of her mouth, and she shalbe safe.

A Medicine for an Hawke that casteth her flesh.

SEeth Raisons in water and wet her flesh therin whē it boyleth.

A Medicine for the Agrum.

WHen you see your Hawke haue blobed cheekes then she hath this desease called Agrum: therefore take a Needle of siluer, and heat it in the fier, and burn the narrelles throughout, then annoint it with oyle Olife.

A Medicine to make a Hawke fat.

TAke a quantitie of pork and Honny, and Butter alike much, and purged grece, take away the Skin, seeth them togither, and annoint the flesh therwith and she will encreace mightily.

For Botches that grow in an Hawkes iawe.

CUt Botches with a knife, and let out the matter, and clense it with a siluer Spoon, or els fill the hole with the powder of Arne Melit burned into powder, & vpon the powder do a little cloth besyred with hot waxe and so it will away.

A medicine for an Hawke that will not come to reclaim.

TAke fresh Butter, and put into it suger, and put it in a clean cloth, and reclaim her to that, and keepe it in a bore and put it into your bagge.

A medicine for Hawkes that be refrained.

WHen you see your Hawke to Neese and to cast water thor owe her Nostrells, then doubtles she is refrained, for this disease take the greins of Chaflegre and of pepper, and grinde it wel and temper it with strong viniger, and put it to the rouse of her mouth, and giue her flesh to eat, and she shal be whole.

A Medicine for Hawkes that haue paines in their Croppes.

TAke faire Morfumum, and powder of Giloflower, and mingle them togither and giue it her to eat, and if she holde it past the second daye, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for the stone in the fundament.

WHen your Hawke cannot mute, then she hath this disease called the Stone: and for this sicknesse you shal take the hart of a swine, and the greace of a swine, and cut it with the flesh of the hart, and she shalbe whole.

A medicine for the drye Frounce.

For this sicknesse, take the root of Polipon, that groweth vpon Okes, and seeth it a great while, then take it from the fier and let it stand till it be luke warm then wash your Hawkes fleshe therin three times whē

you

you fæde her, and it will helpe her.

A medicine for wormes called Angules.

TAKE pressure of a Lambe that was eyned before his time, and make therof three morsells, and put it into the gut of a Culuer, and feed her therwith, and look that the Hawke be emptie, when you giue her the medicine, and take the iuce of Dragons, and fill the gut of a Pigion, and then cut it as the Hawk may wallow it, & knit his beak for casting it vp againe, and giue her the ballocks of a Buck as hot as they be cut out, and make powder of the pissell, and cast it vpon the flesh and she shalbe whole.

Proper tearms vsed in keping of Hawkes.

AN Hawke tireth, fœdeth, gorgeth, beaketh, rouseth, endueth, muteth, percheth and iouketh, puketh ouer-proyneth, plumeth, she warbleth, and mantelleth: she tireth vpon rumpes, she fœdeth on all manner of flesh: she gorgeth when she filleth her gorge full of meat: she beaketh when she sueth, that is to say, when she wipeth her beak: she rouseth whē she shaketh her feathers and her bodie togither: she endueth when the meat in her bowells fall to disgestion: she muteth when she auoideth her order: she percheth when she standeth on any bowe or Perche: she iouketh when she sleepeth: she puketh whē she auoideth her meat out of her gorge into her bowels, she proyneth when she fetcheth Oyle ouer the taile and annointeth her feet and her feathers: she plumeth when she pulleth of the feathers of any Foule, or any thing, and casteth it from her: she warbleth when she draweth

her wings ouer the midst of her back, and softly shaketh them and letteth them fal againe, she mantelleth: when she stretcheth out one wing alone, and afterward the other wing, and most commonly she doth that before she warbleth her.

The names of Sparhawkes, as Ostregers and Spertuiters haue determined.

THere is a question asked whether a man shall call a a Spere or a Sparrowhawke: or an Aspet Hawke, and Ostregers and Spertuiters saye, she may be called all thræ names: for of all these reasons, she may be called a Sparrowhawke: for of all Hawkes that there are, she is moste spere that is to say, most tender to kæp: for the least misdieting and euill tending of her, killeth her, and she maye be called an Aspere Hawke of sharpenes of her courage, and of her looking quick, and also of her flying. For she is most aspere and sharp in all thing that belong vnto her. Of all Hawkes she may be called a sparrohawk, for two reasons: one is, she spareth Gosshawks and Tercells vntill the time they be reclaimed to fly, and till they be fully mewed and clean enlaymed, for all the while they be vnable, the Sparhawke occupieth that season, and slieth the Partrich well, from Saint Margarets day vntill it be Lammas, and she will slea yong feasants, Hichcocks, in the beginning of the yære: And I haue sæn them slea a reale, the black bird, the woodcock, and the Thrush, although the Woodcock be combrose to kill: And therfore when you come to a Groue of Trees, or a Thicket of Bushes, cast your Sparhawke into the tree and beat the bushes, and at the rising of the Foule she will be sure to haue her. Further, if ỹ there were a

ship

ship fraught full of Hawkes: if there were but one Spar-hawke amongst them, there should be no custome paide for any of them, and therfore she is in diuers respects a Sparhawke.

An Hauke flieth to the bewe, to the Beak, to the Toll, not a Crewe, Querre, ferre Jutty.

A Hawk flieth to the riuer diuers waies, and she flyeth the foule diuerly, that is to say, to the bewe or to the beak, or the Toll: and all is but one as ye shall vnderstād hereafter. She flieth also to the querre, to the creepe, and no more waies but those three, and she nimeth the foule at the ferre Jute, or at the Jutty ferre.

Now ye shal know the meaning of those tearmes, Randon, Creep, Emewed.

YOur Goshawke or tercell that shall fly, to the bewe to the Toll, or to the beak: in this maner she must be taught. You must finde a foule in the Riuer or in the pit, and set your Hawke a good space from you vpon a mole-hill, or vpon the ground, and creep softely to the foule, & when you come neere where the foule lieth, look backwarde to the Hawke, and with your hand becke your Hawke to come to you, and when she is on winge, and cometh lowe by the ground, and is almost at you, then smite your Tabor and crye huffe, huffe, huffe, and make the foule spring, and then the Hawke will nime her.

And now take heed, if your Hawke nyme the foule at the ferre side of the Riuer, or at the pit from you, that she slay the foule at the fere nutte, and if she slay it vpon that side ye be on, as it may hap diuers times, then you shall

saye she hath slaine the foule at the ferre Jutte, if your Hawke slay the foule aloft, yee will say she tooke it at the mount or at the souce.

And if the foule spring not but flye along after the Riuer and the Hawke nyme her, then ye shall say she slew it at randon. And if your Hawke flieth at or to the creep, when you haue your Hawk on your fist, and ỹ you creep softly to the Riuer or to the pit, and stealeth to the brinke therof, and then crye huske, and then by that meantime the foule, then she is slaine at the Crape, at the ferre Jutte, or Jutte ferre: and if it happen, as it doth often, that the Foule for feare of your Hawke will spring, and fall into the Riuer againe, or ere the Hawke see her, and so lye still and dare not arise, then you shall say your Hawke hath renued the Foule into the riuer, and there be more foules in the Riuer then your Hawk pitmeth, and they dare not arise for feare of your Hawke.

A Theffe.

YOu shal vnderstand that your Gosshawke must not flye to the Riuer with belles in no wise: and therfore a Gosshawke is called a Theffe.

Querre.

WHen your Hawke flieth to the Querre, whether be in the stubble time, Ards of Wallards in the feeld, and when she espieth them and commeth couert her selfe, and flye priuilie to the hedges or lowe by the ground, and nimone of them ere they rise, then you may say that the foule was slain at the Querre.

Mark this tearme drawe.

SOme misuse this tearme drawe, and saye that their Hawke will drawe to the Riuer: and that tearme drawe, is properly assigned to that Hawke that will flea a Rook, or a Crow, or a Rauen vpon the land sitting and then it may be said that such a Hawke doth drawe well to a Rook.

If you will make your Hawke to the Querre, you must vse her in this maner.

TAke a tame Mallard and set him in a plain feelde, & let him goe whether he will, then set your hawke vpon your fist, and goe to that plaine and holde vp your hand a prity way off from your Mallard, and lok if your hawke can espye it by her owne courage, and if she haue found the foule and desire to flye to it, let her kill it, and plume wel vpon her, & serue her so three or fower times, and then she is made to the Querre.

I haue known Gentlemen that when they haue seene any taine Ducks, that if their Hawkes haue desired to flye at them, they haue let them flye to the encouraging of them an other time, and so haue wonne them to the Querre.

A prittie deuice to take a Hawk that is broken out of mew, and all maner of other Foules that sit in trees, or that hath taken vp their perche all night in any pleece.

YOu must in the night dow it. Climbe vp softly, with a Skonce or a Lanterne, and you must haue but one lighte in your hand, and let the lighte be towardes the

hawke or the foule that she see not your face, & you may take her by the legs or any other place of her as you list. This is approued: for I haue known diuers that haue taken many Foules after this same maner.

Of the Belles for Hawkes.

LOok that the Belles that your Hawke shall weare ỹ they be not too heauy, nor that they be aboue her power to beare, and that they be not one heauier thē an other, but that they be both of a weight: also look that they haue a good sound and shrill, and not bothe of one sound, but that one be of a semy tune aboue the other, and that they be whole and not broken, especially in the sounding place: for if they be any whit brokē they will sound fully.

Of Sparhawkes bells there is diuers choyce, and little charge of them, for there is plenty of them: & for gosshawkes, the bells of Millaine were countped the best and they are very good: for commonly they are sounded with siluer, and therfore they are solde therafter. There are now vsed of Duchland bells made in a town called Dordright, and they are excellent good belles, for they are well forced, and well sounded, very good in ringing of shrilnes, and passing well lasting.

Heere endeth the book of Hawking, and hereafter insueth the names of all manner of Hawkes, and to whom they belong.

THese Hawkes belong to an Emperour, and these be their names: an Egle, a Ganbere, a Milion: the simplest of these three will slea a Calfe, a Fawne,

a Roe, a Kid, a Crane, a Bustard, a Stork, a Swan or a Fore on the plaine ground: and these are not in lure nor reclaimed, because they be so ponderous to the Perche portaliff: and these three by their nature belonges to an Emperour.

These Hawkes belong to a King.

A Gerfaulkon, a Tercel of a Gerfaulcon, are due to a King.

For a Prince.

THere is a Faulcon gentle, and a Tercell gentle, and these be for a Prince.

For a Duke.

THere is a Faulcon of the Rocke, and that is for a Duke.

For an Earle.

THere is a Faulcon Perigrine, and that is for an Earle,

For a Baron.

THere is a Basterd, and that is for a Barron.

Hawkes for a Knight.

THere is a Sacra and Allacret, and those be for a Knight.

Hawkes for a Squire

There

THere is a Lauer and a Laueret, and those be for a Squire.

For a Lady.

THere is a Merlion, and that hawke is for a lady.

An Hawke for a yong man.

THere is a Hobby and that is for a yongman.
And these be Hawkes of the Tower, and be bothe allured, and be called and reclaimed.

FINIS.

The Booke of Hunting, wherunto is added the measures of blowing, very plesant to be read for al those that haue delight in the art of Venery.

So in the Booke of Hawking is discoursed and noted the proper termes belonging to that Gentlemanlike exercise: So in like maner is shewed in this treatice of Hunting, for all sortes of beasts of Venery, and also is shewed all conuenient tearms, aswell of hounds as of beasts, or any other that appertaine to the Arte of Venery.

Of Beasts of Venery there be foure sortes.

The Hart, the Boze, the Wolfe and the hare.

Beastes of Chace there be fiue kindes.

The Bucke, the Rowe, the Martyzon, the Fore and the Dowe, and these are the fiue beasts of Chase, and if you chaunce to finde any other, you shall call them rascall.

Of the age of an Hart.

The first yeere he is a Calfe, the second yeere a Bzo-ket, the third a Spayd, the fourth yeere a Stagge, and the fift yeere a great Stagge, and at the sixte yeere he is an Hart.

Of a Heard, a Beuy, a Sounder or a Route.

THe Buck the Rowe, the Hart and Hinde,
they are called a heard when ye where ye them finde
And a Beuy of Rowes wherſoeuer they be,
And a Sounder of Swine when ye them ſee,
And a Rout of wolues where they paſſe in:
So ſhall you them call as many as they bin.

A middle heard, a little heard, a great heard.

TWentie is a little heard though it be of Hindes,
and thirtie is a middle heard ſo call thē by kinds.
And fourtie ſcore a great heard call ye them ſo,
Be they Hart be they Hinde, be they Buck or Doe.

You muſt ſay a great Hart and not a faire Hart:

A Great Hart ſo ſhall ye him call,
But not a faire Hart whatſoeuer befall.
A great Buck, a great Hinde, and a great Rowe,
wherſoeuer ye them finde call them ſo.

Of a Beuy of Rowes great or ſmall.

SIxe is a Beuy of Rowes, and a middle Beuy is ten,
and a great beuy is twelue, and wherſoeuer you ſee
the number to be the many, the bigger is the Beuy.

What a Sounder of a Swine is great or ſmall.

TWelue make a Sounder of wilde Swine, and fifteen
a middle Sounder, and twenty a great Sounder.

Of the hunting of the Rowe, the breaking and dreſsing.

WHen ye hunt at the Rowe, then ye muſt ſay,
he croſſeth and trauerſeth ouer the way
A great Rowe buck call him not ſo,
But a faire Rowe buck, or a faire Rowe.
with the bowells and with the blood,
reward your houndes that be ſo good.

And each foot you shall cut in foure as you ken,
take the bowells & the blood and put together then.
and giue it to your hounds so,
And much the gladder will they goe.
the Bowe shalbe herdled as I weene,
the two fore leggs the head laid betweene.
And take the one hinder legge vp I you pray,
And the other farther legge right as I saye.
Upon that other farther leg vp ye them pit,
and with the other farther leg vp them knit.
On this manner when ye haue wrought,
Up into the kitchin it shalbe brought.
saue that your hounds eate the bowels and the feet.

Of the age and yndooing of the Bore.

NOw to speak of the age of a Bore the first yeere he is
A pigge of the sounder, so cal'd as I gis.
the second yeere a Hogge, and so shall he be,
and a Hogge stere when he is of yeres three.
and when he is of foure yeres a Bore he shall be.
From the sounder of Swine then goeth he.
when ye haue slain the Bore then dow him right,
You shall vnlley him before it be night.
Thirty partes and two of him ye shall make,
as by the lawe of Venery I dare vndertake.
Though your hounds by strength hath made him dead,
they shall haue the bowells boyled with bread.
Cast vpon the ground where the Bore was slaine,
And that is cal'd a reward as hunters saine.
Upon the earth as I gis,
Because it so eaten is.

Of the Hare.

NOw to speake of the Hare presently,
That beast King shalbe called of all Venery.
For all the speaking and blowing so faire,
That commeth of seeking and finding the Hare.
For my deere friends I take it in hand,
He is the merueloust beast in all this land.
For he semayeth, croketh, and cangeth euermore,
And beareth tallow and greace and aboue hath teeth be-
And other whyle he is male, and so ye shal him finde, (fore
And sometime female, and kindely by kinde,
And when he is female and kindleth him within.
In three degrees he batreth them, or he with them downe.
Too rough and too smooth who so wil them see,
And two knots also that kindele se wull be.

The reward for the Hounds.

WHen the hounds haue taken her and put her to death,
the huntsmã shal reward thẽ whyle they are in breth.
With the shoulders, and the sides and the bowells all,
And all things within her saue only the Gall.
Then the loynns of the Hare look ye do not forget,
But bring them to the kitchin for thy Lords meat.

The discrying of a Buck.

ANd ye speak of a Buck, the first yere he is,
A Fawn sucking on his dam, say as I you wish.
The second yere a Pricket, the third yere a Sorell,
A Soare at the fourth yere the terueth I you tell.
The fift yeere call him a Buck of the first head,
The sixt yeere a Buck do as I you bid.

Of the Row Buck.

AND if ye of the Rowe Buck will know the same,
The first yeere he is a kid sucking his dame.
The second yeere a Gircle and so be they all,
The third yeere a Hemuse lok ye him call.
Row buck of the first head he is at the fourth yeere,
The fift yeere a Row Buck call him without feare.
At S. Androws, his horne he will cast,
In Moure or in Mosse he will hide them fast.
So that no man can them sone finde,
Or els certainly he doth not his kinde.
At S. John his day where so ye goe,
then shal the Row buck gender with the Roe.

Of the Hart and the Hinde.

OF the Hart and the Hinde learn wel ye may,
That they drawe to the heard at Hollowd day.
To the stepe then they goe each hot day at noon,
Which stepe they vse without any feare,
Untill it be midsommer at least verry neare.
the cause of the stepe is to keep them from the flye,
Who so commeth to the place may soon it espye.
And other things vse they my frends also,
the same time of the yeere to the soyle they goe.

Of the crying of these beastes,

A Hart belloweth, and a Buck groneth I finde,
and euery Row buck certainly belloweth by kinde
The noyse of these Beastes thus ye shall call,
For pryde of their make they vse it all.
Say freend where you goe, I taught you say so.

Mark well these seasons following.

TIme of greace begynneth at Midsommer day,
and till Hollowd day lasteth as you may say.

The season of the Fore is from the Natiuitie,
till the annunciation of our Lady.
Season of the Row buck at Easter doth begin,
and till Michalmas lasteth neere ere it lin.
the season of the Row buck beginneth at Michalmas.
And it doth indure till it be Candlemas.
at Michalmas beginneth the hunting of the Hare,
and lasteth while midsomer no man will him spare.
the season of the wolfe is vsed in each Cuntrie,
Is the season of the Fore and euermore will be.
the season of the Boze is from the Natiuitie,
Untill the Purification of our Ladie.
For at the Natiuitie of our Lady sweet,
ye may finde where he goeth by his feet.
Both in woods and feelds for Corne and other fruit,
where that after food he maketh any sute.
Crabbes, Acorns and Nutts where they growe,
and Hawes and hipps with other things inowe.
and till the Purification as ye may see,
And then the Boze in season will be.
For while the fruit doth last, his time is neuer past.

NOw to speake of the hare how al shal be wrought
when that she hath with hounds been sought.
The first word that the Hunter to the hounds pit,
Is at the kennell doze when he openeth it.
that all may him heare, he shal say atere.
For els his hounds will come to hastely,
And this is the first word of Uenery.
And when he hath coupled his hounds each one,
and that forth into the feeld he is gone.
and when he hath cast off his couples at will,

Then

Then shall he speake and say them vntill,
Hors de couple auaunt le auaunt twise so.
and then so ho so ho thrise and no mo.
and then say lacy auaunt so ho I thee pray,
and if you see your Hounds haue good will to ren,
and draw away from you as I you learn.
Here ho againe them call so:
then I wese mon any swefe to make them swift tho.
and if any finde that the Hare there doth goe:
and he a hight Richard or beamond cry so.
And if ye see that the Hare a pasture hath been,
If it be in the time of the Corn that is green.
and if your hounds chace wel at your will,
then you shall blow three notes loude and shrill.
And any hound finde her musing on her mace,
where as she hath been and is gon from that place.
Hasitonz eyestile, so shall ye say,
Veny arere so ho say as loud as you may.
All maner of beastes whatsoeuer chased be,
Haue one manner of wourd so ho I tell thee.
To fulfill or vnfill all maner of chase,
The Hunter in his mouth that wourd hase.
And if your hounds chase at Hart or Hare,
And they ren at default thus ye shall them fare.
I co so how, assayne assayne, stow ho ho,
Say assayne arrere, so ho these wourds and no mo.
And if your hound run well at the Fox or Dowe,
And so faile at default, say further ere ye goe.
Ho ho swesse aluy, douce aluy that they here
Ho hoy assayne sa arere.
So ho so ho venes a coupler and dow as I ken,
The more credit may you haue among all men.

Your

Your art let not be hid, and dw as I you bid,
All my frends that be,
this game may know of me.

The Maister Hunter maketh his report to his man, as followeth.

THe maister to the man maketh his boast,
that he knoweth by kinde what the hart cost.
At hunting euermore when he goeth.
Quoth the maister to the man that were good,
for to know what he doth the hounds before,
What doth he before: (quoth the maister to the man)
He doth (quoth he) as euer thou maist see,
Breake, and so doth no beaste but hee.
when breaketh he quoth the man, what is that you say:
with his feet he openeth the earth when he goeth away
what is the cause maister (quoth the man) I thee pray,
when the Hart before the Hounds runneth his way.
that then to the Riuer he desireth to goe,
Quoth the maister to the man there are causes two.

For two causes the hart desireth to goe to the Riuer: mark well these termes following, that is, dessend and other.

ONe cause for the riuer dissend he is aye,
and so he is to the water when he taketh the way.
Why callest thou him desend maister I thee praye,
for he paieth of this might the sooth for to say.
And an other is to the water why he goeth other while,
the hounds that him sue of purpose to beguile.
Yet quoth the man to the maister when or where,
Into the water he leapeth, what maketh he there.
He proferreth quoth the maister and so you shall say,

For

For he wotteth not him self how to get away.
Whether ouer the water he can forth passe,
Or turne againe the same way where he was,
And therfore it is proffer as the Hunters saine,
and reproffer if the same way he turne againe.
At the other side of the water if he vpstart,
then you shall call it the soyle of the Hart.

Now of the numbles, mark well the tearmes.

The man to his maister requesteth his minde,
that the numbles of the Hart he would forth finde.
How many ends there is them within:
Quoth the maister but one thick nor thin.
the auaunters, the forcers:
Yet would I wit and thou wouldst me lere,
The crooks and the roundles of the numbles of the deer.
One crook of the numbles lieth euermore
Under the throte bole of the beast before.
that called is auaunters who dooth them ken,
and the hindermost part of their numbles then.
that is to say, the forcers lyes euer betwene,
the two thighs of the beast that ouer crooks euen.
In the midret that called is the roundell also,
For the sides round about coruen it is fro.
My deere freen is bolde, say of game thus I tolde,
Yet would I learn maister why these hounds all:
Bayen and cry when they him see shall.
For they would haue help, that is their skill,
For to slea the beast they run vntill.
tell me maister (quoth the man) what dooth it skill,
why the Hare would so faine runne against the hill?
Quoth the Maister for her leggs be shorter before,
and therfore she desireth to run that way euermore.

What is the cause (quoth the man to the maister) you say
that she at waies sitteth whē she taketh rest: of this best.
Because other beasts lien as commonly men saine,
For two causes (quoth the maister) I tell thee plaine.
A cause there is and that is no lesse,
For she beareth sewet and pure greace.
Yet would I (quoth the man) faine know more,
where the sewet of the Hare lyeth behinde or before?
Over the loyn (quoth the maister) of ỹ Hare thou dost
betweēn the taile and the chine, euen on the back. (take,
Yet I would of thee Maister of these leare,
when thou walkest in the feeld with thy lymere:
There is an Hare pastered hath or thou him see,
to know fat or lean whether he be?
I can quoth the maister well tell thee this ease,
waite well where he lay and where he fumed hase.
Yellow and englamed if it be,
then is he fat, learn this of me.
And if it be black and hard and cleane,
Then is he megre lathie and leane.
And of this faine thing learn of me,
Take hard in the winter and thou shalt it see.
Yet maister of the Hare fain would I learn more,
what he doth when he goeth the hounds before.
He sorreth and resorreth, and there he goeth away,
Pricketh and reprickеth the trueth for to say.
What's that quoth the man when they so done?
that shall I quoth the maister tell thee full sone,
In the feelds where he goeth there no waies beēn,
There he sozeth when he steppeth and may not be seen:
And after when he doubleth and turneth not againe,
then he resozeth as good Hunters saine.

And

And when he runneth in way dry or wet,
then may you finde footstalkes of cleyes or feete.
Then pricketh the Hare when he doth so:
And reprickеth when againe he doth goe.

Avaunt, Laye, and Relaye.

MAister yet quoth the man what is that to saye:
that will I tell thee in wordes full faire
when the Hounds are set an Hart for to meet.
An other chasteth and followeth him for to take:
Then all these laies vpon him dow thou make.
Euen at his comming if thou let thy Hounds goe,
whyle the other behinde be ferre of him fro.
That is auaunt relay, and so shalt thou it call:
For they are before these other hounds all.
and an hindering great all other vntill,
For after that they haue lost their will.
and holde thy hounds still if thou wilt dow,
till all the Hounds that behinde, be come tow.
then let thy Hounds all together goe,
that called is an alay, and look thou say so.
And that yet is a hindering to them behinde,
For the rested will euer ouergoe them by kinde.
Arelays after when all the Hounds be past,
For before with the Hart that hieth him fast.

What is afforlorn.

MAister, yet would I fain this at your leare,
what is afforlorn: for that is good to heare.
That shall I tell (quoth he) the south at the least,
when the Hounds in the wood lacketh any beast.
And the beast is stole away out of the frieth.
Or the Hounds that thou hast met therwith.

And any other hounds before then may with them meet
These other Hounds then forelearnd I thee tell,
For the beast and the hounds be so farre before,
that the hounds behinde be weary and sore.
So that they may not haue the beast at their will,
The hounds before forlorn, then and that is their skill.
they be so farre before if you will me trust,
and it is called forlorn if you learn lust.

What three things causeth the Hounds to indure.

YEt would I maister know thy will,
when the hounds run an Hart vntill.
And the further they goe the gladder they will be,
For three causes quoth he as often thou shalt see.
One is when the Hart runneth fast on his rayes,
He sweateth that it runneth down through his clais.
The hounds when they finde of that his sweat,
then had they rather run, and the other to let.
And an other cause when the Hart no more may,
then will he white froth cast where he goeth away.
And when the Hounds finde of that they are glad,
In hope they shall haue him, and run as they were mad
The third cause when the Hart is nigh dead,
then out of his mouth he casteth froth and blood red.
the Hounds know that he shall be taken soon then,
and euer the further they goe the gladder they ren.
These are the causes three, which makes them glad to
which beast a slow hound taketh as soone as a swift. (be
What beast yet maister I ask it for none ill,
that most whole all Hounds run vntill.
And as soon the slowest shall him ouertake,
as the swiftest shall doo what way soeuer he make.
that beast a Bauson hight, a Brock or a Gray,

these three names he hath the seuth for to say,
and this is the cause therof for he will by kinde
Goe through thornes alwaies the thickest he can finde.
There as the swift hound may no further goe,
then the slowest of foot be he neuer so throe.

To vndoo the wilde Bore.

YEt my freends of the wilde Bore to speake more,
when you shall him vndoo I tell you before.
Two and thirty peeces ye shall of him make.
The first is the head whatsoeuer befall,
an other is the collet, and so ye shall it call.
the shield and the shoulder therof shall two be,
then euery side of the Swine depart in three.
the pestles and the Gammons depart them in two,
and two fleets he hath forget not tho.
then take the leggs and his feet and shew your sleight,
For they shall of his brodes be counted for eight.
take the chine and part it in foure peeces and no mo,
and take there your brodes thirty and two.
and faire put the greace when it is taken away.
Into the bladder of the Bore my freend I pray.
For it is a medicine for many maner of things.

How you shall break vp an Hart

TO speak of the Hart while we think on,
My freend first him serue and that dawn.
and that is to say or euer ye him dight,
within his hornes to lay him vpright.
Anon fat or leane whether that he be,
at the assay cut him that Lords may him see.
Then cut off the Cods the belly him fro,

Or ye begin him to flea, and then ye goe.
At the chaules to begin as swon as ye may,
And slit him down to the assay.
And fro the assay ouer down to the belly ye shal slit,
to the pissell where the cod was away kit.
Then slit the left leg euen before,
and then the left leg behinde or ye dow more.
And these other legs that vpon the right side,
Upon the same maner slit ye that tide.
And to the cheeks look that ye be prest,
and so slay him down euen to the breast,
And so slay him forth right euen to the assay,
Euen to the place where the Cod was cut away.
Then slay the same like wise on the other side,
But let the taile of the beast still abide.
Then shall ye him vndoe my freend I you rede,
Right on his own skin and lay it abrede.
Take heed of the cutting of the same Deere,
And begin first to make thy erbere.
then take out the shoulders slitting anone,
the belly to the side to the corbin bone,
That is Corbins fee, at the death he will be,
Then take out the suet that it be not stalt,
For that my freend is good for leach craft.
Then put thy hand softly vnder the breast bone,
And there shal ye take out the erbere anon.
Then put out the paunch and from the paunch chase,
away lightly the rate and such as he hase,
Holde it with a finger, dow as I you ken,
And with the blood and the greace fill it then.
Look thred that ye haue and nædle therto,
For to sowe it withall ere ye more vndow.

the

the small guts ye shall out pit,
From them take the mawe forget not it.
Then take out the liuer and lay it on the skin,
And after that the bladder without more dim.
then dresse the numbles first that ye take,
Down the auauncers, kerue that cleueth to the neck,
and down with the hole throte put them anon,
and kerue vp the flesh there vnto the back bone.
And so forth to the fillets that ye vp arere,
that falleth to the numbles and shall be there,
With the neres also and the sewet that there is,
Euen to the midriffe that vpon him is.
then take down the midriffe from the sides hot,
And heue vp the numbles whole by the hole throte.
In thine hand then holde and look and see,
That all that belongeth to them togither be.
then take them to hould whom you trust,
whyles that thou them doubles and dresse at thy list.
take away the lights and on the skin them lay,
to abide the Querre my freend I you pray.
Then shall ye slit the slough where the hart lieth,
and take away the heares from it and slyeth.
For such heares hath his hart it vpon,
As men see in the beast when he is vndown.
And in the middest of the hart a bone ye shall finde,
Look ye giue it to the Lord my frend by kinde.
For it is pretious for many maladies,
and in the middest of the hart euermore it lyes.
then shall ye cut the shirts the teeth euen fro,
and after the ridge bone cut euen so.
the forches and the sides euer between,
And look that your kniues aye sharp bren,

Then

then turne vp the forches and frote them with blood,
For to saue greace so do men of good.
then shall ye cut the neck the sides euen fro,
and the head from the neck cut also.
the tung, the braine, the paunch and the neck,
when they washed be well with the water of the beak:
The small guts to the lights in the Dæres,
About the hart of the beast when thou them teares.
With all the blood that ye may get and win,
Altogether take and lay on the skin.
To giue your Hounds that called is I wis,
the Querre aboue the skinne for it eaten is.
And who so dresseth so by my counsaile,
Shall haue the best shoulder for his trauaile.
And the right shoulder whereseoeuer he be,
Giue it to the Foster for that is his fee.
And the liuer also of the same beast,
to the Fosters knaue giue it at the least.
The numbles trusse in the skinne and herdle fast,
The sides and the forches that they together last.
With the hinder leggs, be done for it shall.
Then bring it home and the skinne withall.
The numbles and the hornes at thy Lords gates,
then boldely blow the prize therat.
Your play for to mende or ye come in.

Beastes of the Chase of sweet foot and of
stinking.

AND those are the Buck, the Doe, the Beare, the Raynder, the Eylke, the Spiked, the Otter, and the Martrone.

There

There be beasts of the Chase of the stinking sort: the Roe Buck, and the Roe, the Fulmard, the Iches, ỹ baud the Gray, the Fore, the Squirrell, the white Rat, the Sotte and the Polecat.

The names of diuers Hounds.

FIrst there is a Greyhound, a Basterd, a Mungrell, a Mastiff, a Lenoz, a Spaniell, Baches, Kenets, terrours, butchers Hounds, Dunghill doggs trindletailes and pzickeared Curres, and small Ladie Puppies, that beare away the fleas and diuers small faultes.

The properties of a good Greyhound.

HEaded like a Snake, necked like a Drake, footed like a Cat, tailed like a Rat, sided like a Beame, and chined like a Beame: the first yare he learneth to feed, the second yere to field him leade, the third he is fellowe like the fozthe: the fourth yere he is good enough, the fift yere he is none like, the sixt yer he shall holde the Plough, the seuenth yer he will auaile great Bitches to assaile, the eighte yere licke ladle, the nineth yere carte saddle: and when her is come to that yere, haue him to the Tanner.

For the best Hound that euer you had,
At the ninth yere he is full bad.

The proper teames and names of companies of Beastes and Foule, with others.

A heard of Hares. A riches of Matrons.
an heard of all maner a Besenes of Ferret.
of Deare. a Brace of Greyhounds. ij.
an heard of Swannes. a Lease of Greyhounds. iij.
an heard of Cranes. a couple of Spaniells.
an heard of Curlewes. a couple of running hounds.

An heard of Wrens.
an heard of Harlots.
a ny of Fesants.
a Beuie of Ladies.
a cete of Greys.
a Berry of Conies.
a sore or a suce of Malards.
a muster of Peacocks.
a walke of Snites.
a congregation of people.
an exalting of Larkes.
a watching of nightingals.
an hoste of men.
a felowship of Yemen.
a cherm of goldfinches.
a cast of bread.
a couple or payre of bottles.
a flight of Doues.
an vnkindenes of Rauens.
a clattering of Choughes.
a dissimulation of Birds.
a rout of Knights.
a pride of Lyons.
a sleuth of Beares.
a draught of Butlers.
a proud shewing of Tailors
a temperance of Cookes.
a stalke of Fosters.
a boste of Souldiours.
a laughter of Ostlers.
a glosing of Tauerners.
a malepertnes of Pedlers.
a litter of Whelps.
a kindle of yong Cats.
a Beuy of Roes.
a Beuy of Quailes.
a siege of Herons,
a siege of Bytours.
a gaggle of Geese.
a brood of Hens.
a badling of Ducks.
a nonpatients of wiues.
a state of Princes.
a though of Barons.
a prudence of Vicars.
a superfluitie of Nunnes.
a schoole of Clarkes.
a doctrine of Doctors.
a conuerting Preachers.
a sentence of Judges.
a damning of Jurours.
an obeisance of seruants.
a seate of Vshers.
a tygenes of Pyes.
a host of Sparrowes.
a swarm of Bees.
a cast of Hawkes of the Tower, two.
a lease of the same Hawkes
a flight of Goshawkes.
a flight of swallowes.
a building of Rooks.
a murmeration of Starres
a routes of Wolues.

a thraue of Threshers.
a squat of Daubers.
a fighting of Beggers.
a singuler of Boyes.
a drift of tame Swine.
a harrase of Horse.
a rag of colther, or a rake.
a Baren of mules.
a trip of Gotes.
a cluster of grapes.
a clustes of churles.
a rag of Maidens.
a raufull of knaues.
a blush of Boyes.
an vncredibility of cokolds.
a coute of Partriches.
a spring of Teles.
a desart of Lapwings.
a fall of woodcocks.
a congregation of Plouers
a couert of Cotes.
a dule of Turtles.
a scull of Friars.
Abominable sight of monks
a scale of fish.
an example of marters.
a obseruance of Hermits.
an eloquence of Lawyers.
a faith of Marchants.
a prouision of Stewards of houses.
a kerfe of Panters.
an vntrueth of Sommers.
a melodie of Harpers.
a Pouertie of Pipers.
a subtiltie of Seriants.
a tabernacle of Bakers.
a dust of fishers.
a disguising of Tailors.
a bleach of Souters.
a smere of Curriers.
a pace of Asses.
a droue of Nete.
a flock of Sheep.
a gaggle of weimen.
a pæp of Chikens.
a multiply of Husband.
a pontifica of Prelats.
a dignitie of Chanons.
a charge of Curates.
a discretion of Præsts.
a disworship of Scots.

Heere followeth the proper tearmes belonging to the breking vp or dressing of diuers kindes of Beastes and foules, and fishes.

A Dære broken.
a Sowse reared.
an embruing of Caruers.
a safegard of Porters.
a blast of Hunters.

A credence of Sewers.
a leap of Lybards.
a shrewdnes of Apes.
a sculke of Foxes.
a nest of Rabits.
a labor of Moles.
a mute of hounds.
a kenell of Raches.
a sute of Lyam.
a cowardnes of Curres.
a sourd of wilde Swine.
a stod of Mares.
a gozing of Buchers.
a trinket of Cozusers.
a pluck of Shoturners.
a dronken ship of Coblers.
a cluster of Nutts.
a roge of teeth.
a rascall of boyes.
an egge tired.
a Fier timbred.

Of Fishes.

A Salmon chined.
a Pike splated.
a Hadock sided.
a Cheuin finned.
a Sole loyned.
a Gurnard chined.
a tench saboled.
an Eele trounchened.
a threatning of courtiers.
a promise of Tapsters.
a lying of pardoners.
a misbelief of Painters.
a lash of Carters.
a scolding of gamsters.
a wundring of tincars.
a waywardnes of halfwand
a worship of writers.
a neuerthriuing of Iuglers.
a fraunch of Millers.
a feast of Brewers.
a Curley vnioynted.
a felant alete.
a quaile winged.
a Plouer cuinsed.
a pigeon thied.
a brawne leached.
a Swan lift.
a Lamb shouldered.
a Kid shouldered.
a Hen spoyled.
a malard vnbraced.
a Heron dismembred.
a Pecock disfigured.
a Butter vntached.
a Partrich alet.
a Rayle breasted.
a Wodcock thyed.

You shal say thus.

A Hart harboreth.

A Bream solayed.
a Barbie tusked.
a Trout gobbeted.
a Pigge headed and sided.
a Capon sawsed.
a Cheuin frushed.
a Conye vnlased.
a Crain displayed.
a Quier loggeth.
a Timan beddeth.
Shoulding or leauing.
a Woodcock breaking.
a Buck lodgeth.
a Roe bedeth.
an Hare in his forme.
a Conie sitting.

The true and perfect measure of Blowing.

FIrst when you goe into the fielde, blowe with one winde one short, one long, and a longer.

To blow to the coupling of the Hounds at the kennell doore, blow with one, one long and three short.

The second winde one long, one short, and a shorter.

To blowe to the Feeld.

BLowe with two windes: with the firste one shorte, one long, and two short.

With the second winde, one short, one long, and a longer

To blow in the feeld.

WIth two windes, the firste two short, one longe, and two short.

The second, one short, one long and a longer.

To vncouple thy hounds in the feeld: three long notes and with three windes.

To blow to seek.

TWo windes: The first a long and a short, the second a long.

When the Hounds hunt after a game vnknown blowe thus.

BLowe the Vcline, one long, and six shorte, the second wind, two short and one long. The third winde, one long and two short.

To drawe from Couert to Couert.

THree windes, two short one long and two short. The second, one long and a short. The third, one long.

To blowe the earthing of the Fox when he is couerable.

FOure notes with foure windes. The relæt, one long fiue short.

To blow if the Fox be not couerable.

TWo windes, one longe and three shorte. The second winde long.

To blow the death of the Fox in Feeld or Couert.

THree notes, with three windes, the rechate vpon the same with three windes.

THe first winde, one long and six short. The secõd, one short and one long. The third, one long & fiue short.

The death of the Fox at thy Lords gate.

TWo notes, and then the relife three times.

The death of the buck, either with Bow, or Hounds or Grey Hounds.

ONe long Note.

The knowledg vpon the same.

TWo short and one long.

The death of the Buck with Hounds.

TWo long notes and the rechaite.

the prise of an Hart riall.

NIne notes with three rests. The Rechale with three winds. The first, one long and fiue short. The second one long and one short. The third, one long and six short.

To

To blow the call of the keepers of any Park or Forreſt.

ONe ſhort, one long, and a longer. If the keeper anſwer you, blow two ſhort with one winde, and drawe towards him. And after that blow one ſhort.

When the game breaketh couerd.

FOure with three windes, and the Rechate vpon the ſame. The ſtent when the hounds can hunt no further With three windes, the firſt one long and ſix ſhort. The ſecond one long and one ſhort, the third one long.

Where the Fox is earthed, blow for the Terriers after this maner.

ONe Long and two ſhort, the ſecond winde one long and two ſhort.

Note this, for it is the cheefeſt and principalleſt poynte to be noted.

Euery long conteineth in blowing ſeauen quauers, one Minome and one quauer.

One Minome conteineth foure quauers.

One ſhort conteineth three quauers.

The end of the meſures of Blowing.

To blow the call of the Sevyt's Man,
Park or Forest.

One short, one long, and a short. Three short mort;
you blow two short mort, one long, and three
mote shm. And after that to the quat.

When the game breaketh covert.

Three short, long mort, and the recheate upon the
same. The first to the hunt called Limbo, the
second short mort, the third long, the fourth
three short mort, the fifth one long and a short, the
sixth one long and one short, the seventh one long.

When the Fox is earthed, blow for the Terriers
after this manner.

One long and two short, the second must be one long
and two short.

Note this, for it is the chief and principall of points
to be noted.

Every long continueth in blowing foure minutes,
one Minime and one quaver.

One short containeth two minutes,
One short containeth two quavers.

The end of the measures of Blowing.

A Breefe Treatice of Fiſhing, with *the Arte of Angling.*

A Breefe Treatise of Fishing, with the Artificiall.

A briefe Treatice of Fishing, with the Arte of Angling. Wherein is conteined the perfect making of all maner of Instruements appertaining to that exercise: The diuers and seuerall baites for euery kinde of fish, with the best times of the yeer for the taking of them.

AS the wise man saith, a good spirit maketh a merry and flourishing age, and causeth a man to liue long, and truely in my opinion these three thinges are a medicine, and a preseruatiue for the same. The first of them is a merry thought. The second is a labour not curagious. The third is diet measurable. The first, if a man will euermore be in a merry thought, and haue a glad spirit he must eschewe all contrarious company, and all places of debate, where he may haue any occasion of melancholy, and he must eschew all places of Ryot, which is occasion of surfit and sickenesse, and he must draw him to places of sweet ayre, and eat nourishing meates and delectable.

As now I meane to discriue these disports and games, to finde the best of thē, as truely as I could, & although the right Noble and worthy Duke of Yorke, late master of the game, hath described this art of Fishing, & the rest of these pleasures and disportes. For hunting in mine opinion is laborsome, for the Huntsman must follow his hounds, hearing full sore, he blowyeth till his lips blister

and when he thinks he hath a Hare: full oft it is a Hedg-hog. Thus he chaseth vp & down, and knoweth not some-times at what. He commeth home at night rayne beate, pricked, and his clothes torne all to peeces, wetshod and some of his hounds lost, and some surbated. Such greefs and many other happen vnto the huntsman, which for displeasing of them that loue it I dare not report: thus truely me thinketh it is not the best game, and disporte of the three.

Hawking is laberous and troublous: for as oftē the Faulkner loseth his Hawkes, as the hunter his hounds then is his game and disporte gone, yea and full often he crieth and whistleth, till he almost loseth his winde, his Hawke sometime taketh aboue, & giueth no minde nor sight to him: for when he would haue her flye, then she wil bathe: with misfeeding she will haue the frounce and many other diseases that bringeth to sonce. Thus by proof, this is not the best disport and game of the said three. In my opintō the game of Fouling is the simplest for in winter in colde wether, which is greeuous, for when he would goe to his ginnes, he cānot for cold, many a deuise he maketh, and yet in the morning his for-tune is hard, when he is wet vp to ꝑ waste. Many dis-commodities I could shew, but for offending: I let them passe. Then sith it is so, that Hawking and Hunting be so laberous, that none of them may be a mean to a mer-ry spirit, which is the cause of long life, vnto the sayings of the wise in his Parables: doubtlesse then it must follo we, that fishing with the Angle is most delectable, for al other are troublesome and laberous: for in sōe kinde of fishing it maketh the fisher through wet and so colde that many and sundrye times there insueth diuers in-

frmities through ỹ same. But ỹ Angler he hath no cold, no disease, no impediment, except it be through himself: for he can lose but a line or a Hook at the most, which he may make again at his own leisure, as he shalbe taught hereafter: So then, is not his losse greuous, if the Fish breake away with his hooke, that is the most: for and he faile of one, he hitteth of an other: and if he quite fail, yet he hath his wholesome walkes, his pleasant shades, the swæt ayre, the excellent smelles of the swæt Medowe flowers, which maketh him hungrie: he heareth ỹ melodious Harmony of Birds and other Foules, which he thinketh is better then the noyse of Houndes, the blast of Hornes, or all the scrye that Hunters or Faulkeners can make: and if the Angler dow take fish, then hath he a merry spirit, and a glad hart. But who so will vse this exercises, he must rise earlye which is profitable to man for the health of his body: For as the olde English Prouerb is, who so dooth rise early, shal be holie, healthie & happie. Thus I haue shewed in this Treatice, that this disport and game of Angling, is the very meane to induce a man to a merry spirite. And to the content of all those that haue delighte in these exercises, I haue collected this treatice following, which you may vse at your pleasure.

If you wil be perfect in this Arte of Angling, you must firste learne to make your Implements: that is to say, your Rod and your Lines of Diuers colours: this dow: you must know how you must angle, and in what place of the water, how deep, and at what time of the day, and for what maner of fish, and what wether, how manye impediments there be in fishing, and specially in angling, and what baite belongeth to euerye fishe euery

time of the yeare: and how you shall make your baites hæd where you shall finde them, and how you shall keep them for the moste parte; How you shall make your Hookes of Steele, and of Diamonde, some for the Dub, some for the flore, and for the ground. And here I will teache you how you shall make your Rod: you shall cut it betweene Michaelmas, and Candlemas of an Ell and a halfe long, being the armie of a great Hasell, Willowe or Aspe, and bethe him in a hote Ouen, and set it euen and straight, & let it cole a moneth; then take a cord and binde it fast about, and binde it to a fourme or to a peece of square timber: then take a Plumers wyer that is euen and streight, and sharpe the one end and heat it in the fire of Charcole, and burne the hole quite through in the pith, beginning at both endes and goe on to the middle: you may burne the hole with a Bird both, but let the laste broche be bigger then any of them before; then let it lye and cole two daies, vnbinde it and let it lie in the smoke, or the roufe of a houle, til it be through dry. In the same season cut a yard of greene Hasell, and bethe it euen and straighte, and let it drye with the staffe: and when it is drye make it fit for the hole in the staffe, vnto the halfe length of the staffe: and to fill the other halfe of the crop, take a faire shute of black thorne, Crabbe tree, Medler, or els of Juniper, cut in the same season, & well bethed and straight, and set them fit together, so that the crop may enter all into the said hole, the shaue your shutt and make it Taper wise, then harpe the staffe at bothe the endes with longe hoopes of Iron, or Latten after the cleniest manner, and a pike in the neither ende fastened with a runninge wyer to take in and out of your staffe, and let your crop a handfull within your vp-

per

per end of your staffe, in such wise that it be as big there as in any other place aboue, then arme your staff down to the fret with a Line of sixe heares, and double the line and fret it fast on with a peece of a bowe: And thus you shall make you a staffe to walke with, and no man may know whether you haue such Implements about you: It will be verry lighte and nimble to fishe with at your pleasure, and is alwayes verrye readye and necessarie.

After you haue thus made your rod, you must learn to colour your Lines of Haire after this manner. You must take of a white Horsse taile the longest haires you can get, and the bigger & rounder it is ẏ better it is: depart them in sixe parts, and colour euery part by him self in diuers colours: as yellow, green, tawny, brown, russet, or duskie colour: And for to make your haire take a good greene colour, you must take a quarte of Ale, and put into it halfe a pound of Allom and put your haire and all togither in a little pan, and let them boile softly halfe an hower, then take out your haire and let them drye, then take a pottle of faire water, and put it into a pan, and two handfulls of Wexen, and presse it with a Tyle stone, and let it boyle softlye the space of an hower: and when it is yellowe on the skum, put therin your haires with halfe a pounde of Copperous beaten into powder and let it boyle the space of going of half a mile, and then set it down and let it coole the space of fiue or six houres, then take out the haire and dry it, and it will be the best greene for the water that can be, and the more that you put of Copperous to it the better it wil be.

For to make your haire yellow.

Dresse

Dresse it as before with allom, and after with Oldes, or Waren, without Copperous or Verdigreace.

To make an other yellowe.

Take a pottle of small Ale, and stampe therein to three handfulls of Wallnut leaues, and put it together, and then put in your heare till that it be as deep as you will haue it.

For to make a Russet haire.

Take a pint of strong Lee, and halfe a pound of Sote and a little Juyce of Walnut leaues, and a quart of Allom, put them altogether in a pan, and boyle thē well and when it is cold put in your haire til it be as dark as you will haue it.

To make your haire brown.

Take strong Ale and Sault, and mingle them togither and put your haires two dates and two nights and they will be perfect collour.

to make a Tawny colour.

Take Lyme and water, and put them togither, and then put your haires therin fower or fiue howers, then take them out, and put thē into a tanners Ose one day, and it will be as fine a tawny collour as can be for your purpose.

The first part of your haire, you shall keep still white for lines for the double hook to fish for the trout, and for small lynes to ly for the Roche and the Dace.

When your haire is thus collected, you must knowe for which waters and which seasons they shal serue, the græn collour for all cleare waters from Aprill vntil September.

The yellow cullour in euery cleare water from September to Nouember. For it is like the woods and other

kinde

kinde of grasse that is growen in the riuer. The russet cullour serueth all the winter vntil the ende of Aprill, as well in riuers as in Pooles or lakes.

The brown cullour serueth for the water that is blackish, in riuers or other waters: the tawny cullours, for cleare riuers or waters that be heathy or mossish.

Now you must make your lines after this order, first you must haue an instrument for the twisting of your line. Take your haire and cut off a handfull at the ende, because it is not strong enough, then turne the top to the taile ouer each a like, and make it into three partes, and knit euery part by him selfe, and knit the other end altogether: then put that end faste into your instruments into the clift, & make it fast with a wedg, lower fingers shorter then your haire, then twine your warp one way alike and faste them in three clifts alike straight, then take that out at the other end, and let it twine that way that it desireth, then streine it a little, and knit it for vndoing and that is good.

So when you haue so many links as will suffice for a line to make it long enough, then must you knit them together with a water knot, or a Dutche knot, and when your knot is knit, cut of the voide shorte endes a strawe breadth from the knot, thus shal your lines be faire and euen: and also sure for any maner of fish.

The finest practise is in making your hookes, and for the making of them you may haue your seuerall kinde of coales that you may dye them artificially. A semyclam of Iron, a bendor, a paire of long and small tongues, and a knife some what hard and thicke, and an Anuild, a little hammer.

And for a small fish you shall take the smallest quarel

Nædles that you can finde of stæle; and you shal put the Quarrell in a fire of Charcole till it be of the same colour that the fire is, thē take it out and lay it to cole and you shall finde it well alayd to file, then raise the beard with your knife: and make the point sharpe, then alaye him again or els he will break in the binding, then bend him as he wil serue for your purpose, you shal make thē of great Nædles, as shoomakers Nædles, taylors nedles, or imbroderers nædles: for lok that they wil bow at the pointe or els they be not good, and when ye haue beaten flat the end of the hooke, file him smoothe that it fret not the Lyne, then put it into the fire, and giue it an easie red heat, then suddainly quench it in water, and it will be hard and strong. And for to haue knowledge of your Instrumēts that be necessary, without ỹ which you are not able to accomplish your desire, that is, your hāmer, knife, Pynson, Claem, Wedge, File, Wrest, and a Nædle.

When you haue made your hookes, then you must set them on according to their strength and greatnes. First take small red silke, and if it be for a great hook then double it and twist it, and for a small hook let it be single and there with fret the line where as you wil haue the hook stand: a straw breadth, then set to your hook and fret it with the same thred the two partes of the length that it shall be fret in all, and when you come to the third part then put your thred in at the hole twice or thrise, and let it goe each time about the yeard of your hook: then wet the hook and draw, and lok that your line lye euermore within your hookes, and not without, and then cut of the Lynes end, and the thred as nigh as you can, sauing the fret.

So ye shall know with how great Hookes you shall angle to euery fish, now I will tell with how many haires you shal angle for euery fish. Fish for the menow with a Line of one haire: For the warting Roche, the Bleake, the Gogion, and the Ruffe, with a Line of two haires: For the Dace and the Roch, with a line of three heares: for the Perch, the flounder and Bremes, with a Line of fower haires: for the Cheuin, the Breame, the Tench, and the Eele, with six haires: for the Trout, and the grailing Barble, and the great Cheuin, with nine haires for the great Trout with twelue haires: For the Salmon with fiftæne haires: and for a Pike with a chalk line made in the colour aforesaid, armed with a Lyne, as you shal heare hereafter. When I speak of the Pyke, your Lines must be plumed with Lead, and the nærest plumb of the quantitie of the bignesse of the line: There be three maner of plumbs, for a groũd line renning, and for the flote: set vpon the ground line lying, ten plumbs all toyning together on the ground line, renning, nine or ten small: the flote plumb shal be heauie, that the first pluck of any fish may pull it into the water, and make your plumbs round and smooth, that they sticke not on stones and weedes.

THen you shall make your flotes in this maner. Take a peece of a Corke that is cleane without holes, and bore it through with a small hote Iron, and put there into a quill or pen euen and straighte: alwaies note that the greater the hole, the bigger the pen, and shape it great in the middest, and small at both ends, and especially sharp in the nether end, & make them smoothe on a grindstone, and loke that the flote for one haire be no bigger then a Peasc, for two haires as a Bean, for

twelue haires as a walnut, and so euery line must haue according to his portion. All maner of lines that be not for the ground, must haue flotes: and the renning ground line must haue a flote: & the lying ground line must haue a flot.

NOw I haue taught you to make your hairs, hereafter I mean to shew you the art of Angling. You shal vnderstand þ there is six maner of anglings, the one is at the ground for the Trout and other fish: an other is at the ground at the Arche or stang where it ebbeth and floweth, for Bleak, Roch, and dace: the third is a flote for all maner of fish: the fourth, with a Wenowe for the Trout without plumbe or flote: the fifth is renning in the same for the Roch and Dace with two haires or one haire, and a fye: the first is a dubbed hawk for þ trout or grayling. And for the first and principall point in angling, look that you kepe you from the sighte of the fish, either stand close on the land or behinde some bushe: for if he see you, then your sport is marde for he will not bite, and look that you shadowe not the water as little as you can, for it is that which will make him be gone: for if the fish be fraide he will not bite a good while after. As for all maner of fish that feed by the ground, you must angle for them to the botome, so that your hawk shal runne and lye on the ground: and for al other fish that feedeth aboue you shall angle for them at the middest of the water, or aboue the middest, or below the midst whether ye will, for the greater the fish the nerer he lieth to the bottom of the water, and euermore the smaller the fish, the more he swimmeth aboue. The third good point, is when the fish biteth, that you be not to hastie to smite nor to take: for you must abide til the baite be fast in the mouth of the

fish

fish, and then tarrie no longer, and this is for the groūd and for the flote when you see it pulled into the water, or els caried softly vpon the water, then smite, and looke that you neuer ouer-smite the strengthe of your line for breaking: And if it be your fortune to smite a great fish with a small line, then you must lead him in the water, and labour him till he be drown'd and ouercome, then take him as wel as you can, and euer take heed that you streyn him not ouer the strength of your line, & as much as you can let him not goe past your lines end from you, but keep him vnder your Rod, and hold him as streighte as your line will sustain, and beare his leaps & his plūges as wel as you can with your Cropie and your hād.

Heere I wlll declare vnto you, in what place of the water you shal angle, either in Pool or standing water, & according to the deepnes of the said water.

There is no great diuersitie in any place of a Poole, so it be deep, for it is a prison to all fishes, and therefore the sooner takē: but in the River ẏ best angling is where it is deep, and clear by ẏ ground, as grauel or clay without mudde or weedes, and especiallye if there be any whirling in the water, or a couert, as a hollow bancke or great roots of Trees, or long weedes fletting aboue the waters, where the fish may hide them selues at certain times when they list. Also it is good to angle in stiffe streames, and also in vallies of waters, & in flood gates and Mill Pits, and at the bancke where the stream rūneth, and is deepe and cleare by the ground, and in any place where the fish haunt and haue any feeding.

Now you shall vnderstand the best time of the yeer, and the best times of the day, frō the beginning of May to September: the best time of their biting is frō foure a clock in the morning vntil eight, and from foure in the after noon till eight at night: but it is not so good in afternoon as in the morning: and if it be a colde winde, and a lowring day, it is much better then a clere daye, and the Owle fishes will bite best in the morning.

And if you see at any time of the day the trout or the Grayling leap, angle for him with a Dub according to the season of the yeere, and where the water ebbeth and floweth: the fish will bite in some place of the ebbe, and in some place at the Flood, after they haue had resting behind Stanges and Arches of Bridges, and other such places.

The principall time to angle is in a louring day, whē the winde bloweth softly: for in sommer when it is very hote then it is noughte: from September vntill April in a faire sunny day, it is verry good angling, and if the winde at that time haue any part of the Orient wether, then it is naught: and when it is a great winde & that it snoweth, raineth, or hayleth, or is a greate Tempest as thunder or lightning, or a swollie hote wether: then it is naught for to angle.

You shal further vnderstand that there be twelue empediments, which cause a man to take no fish, as it doeth most commonly hap.

The first is if that your harnesse be not fitte and well made.

The second is if your baites be not good and fine.

The third is, if you angle not in biting time.

The fourth is, if the fish be feard with y sight of man.

The fifth, if the water be red, thick, and white, of any flood lately fallen.

The first, if the fish stirre not for colde.

The seuenth if the wether be hote.

The eight, if it raine. The ninth, if it haile or snow.

The Tenth if it be a tempest. The Eleuenth, if it be a great winde.

The twelfth is, if the winde be in the East, and that is worst for commonly neither in winter nor sommer the fish will not bite if it be in the East: the West or ỹ North is good but the South is best of all.

And now I haue taught you to make your harnes, and how shall fish therwith in al points. Now there resteth to shew you what baites be best for euery kinde of fish, for all times and seasons of the yeere, which is the principall part of this arte: without the knowledg of which baites, al the rest before were to no purpose: for there is no man can make a fish to swallow ỹ hooke without the baite, and therfore I haue set you down euery fish with his proper bayte belonging to the time, and the best time to catch them as followeth.

And because the Sammon of all Fish is the moste stateliest,
Therfore I mean to begin with him
the firste.

THe Sammon is a verry gentle fish, but he is troublesome to take, for commonly he is in deep places of great Riuers, and for the most part he will keep him in the middest of it, that you may not come at him, and he is in season from March vntill Michelmas: in which season you may angle for him, with these baites:

if you can get them. Firste, with a red worme in the beginning and ending of the season, and also with a grub ẏ breedeth in a denghil, and specially there is a souerain bait that breedeth in a water Dock, and he biteth not at the ground, but at the flote, you may take him when he leapeth in like maner as dooth a trout or a grailing, and these are proued baits for the Samon.

The Trout because he is a dainty Fish, and also a very feruent biter: he is the next that I mean to shew you the time to catch him. From March vntil Michelmas he lyeth on the grauell, and in a stream you may angle for him with a line, lying or rũning, sauing in leaping time, and then with a dub, and early with a running ground line, and in the day time with a flote line. You shal angle for him in March, with a menow hanging on your hook by the nethernes without a flote or plumb, drawing vp and down the stream till you feel him fast. Also it is good to angle for him with ground lines, & with a red worm, for the most part, and in Aprill take the same baytes, as also the Canker that breedeth in a great tree, and ẏ red snaile, you maye take the bob worme vnder ẏ cowtoord and the silk worme, and the bait that breedeth on a fearn leafe. In June take a red worme, and nippe off his head and a cod worme, and put it one the hooke. In July take the Cod worm, and the red worme togither. In August take a flesh flye, and the fat of bacon, and binde them togither about the hook. In September take ẏ red worm and the Menowe. In October take the same. These be specially for the trout all times of the yeere. From aprill vntill september the Trout leapeth: then angle for him with a dubbed Hooke according to the mouth: which dubbed Hookes you shall finde in the ende of this trea-

tice

tile, and the mouthes with them.

The Grayling of some so called, of others Umber. It is a right delicate fish to mans mouth & you may take him as you do the trout, and these are his baites. In march and in Aprill the red worme, in May the græne worme, a little braised worme, the dock canker, and the Hawthorn worme. In June the baite that bredeth betwen the back of an Oke. In July a bayte that bredeth on the Fearn leafe, and the great red worme, and nip of the head, and put it on the hook, and a Codworm before. In August the red worme and a dock worme and al the yeer after a worme.

The Barble is a sweet fishe, but it is a verry queasie meat, and very dangerous to eat: for commonly he bringeth an inconuenience to the Febres, and if it be eaten rawe, he may be the cause of mans deathe, which hath often times been seen, and these are his baits in March and in Aprill. Take fresh Cheese, and lay it on a trencher and cut it into small peces, the length of your hook, then take a Candle and burne it on your hook till it be yellow and then binde it in your hook with Fletchers Silk, and and make it rough like a welbede, this baite is good all the Somer season. In May and in June take the Hawthorn worme, and the great red worme, and nip ỹ head off and put a cod worm on your hook before, and that is a very good baite. In July take the red worm for ỹ chief and the hawthorn together with the water docke leafe worme. In August and for all the yere, take the tallowe of Sheep, and of soft cheese, each of them alike, and a little honey, and temper of them togither til they be rough, and then put a little flower in it and make it in smal pellets, and that is a good baite to angle with at the ground, amongst

and lwk that it ſink in the water,or els it is not good for that purpoſe.

The Carp is a deinty fiſh, but there is no great plenty of them, and therefore I write leaſte of him, but he is a very ſubtile fiſh to take, for he is ſo ſtrong in the mouth that there is no weak harnes will hold him: and as touching his baites I haue little knowledge therof, & therefore I would be lothe to write more then I knowe and haue proued: but I am ſure the red worme, and the Menowe are good baits for him at all times, as I haue hard diuers good Fiſhers report.

The Cheuin is a ſtately fiſh, and his head is a deintye morſell, there is no fiſh ſo ſtrongly enarmed on the body with ſcales, and becauſe he is a ſtrong biter he hath the more baites, which are theſe: In March, the red worm at the ground: for commonly then he will bite there at all times of the yeere, if he be any thing hungrie, In Aprill the Canker that breedeth in the tree, the worme ỹ breedeth between the bark of the tree of Oke, the red worm and the yong froches when the feet be cut off: alſo the Stone flye, the Bod vnder the Cowtwrd, the red ſnaile In May, the bait that breedeth in the Ozier leafe, and the Dock canker put on the hwk, and a baite that breedeth on the fearn leafe, the red worm, and the bait that groweth vpon the Hawthorn, and a bait that breedeth on the Oke leafe, and a ſilk worme and a cod worm, together: In June, take the Creker and the Dozre, alſo a red worme the head being cut off, and a Codworm before, and put them on the hwk: alſo a Grub that breedeth in the dunghill, a great Graſhopper, and the humble bee in the medow: Alſo yong Bees and hornets, and the flye that is among ỹ Miſmiers hilles. In Auguſt take worſt

worms

wormes, and Maggots, till Michelmas. In September, the red worme, and a yong mouse hot haired, & the Mouse Combe.

The Bream is a noble fish and a dainty, and you shal angle for him from March vntill August with a reode worm, and with a Butterflye, & with a bait that groweth amongst græn Reede, and a bait that breedeth in the bark of a dead tree: and for breames take Magots, and from that time forward all the yeere take the red worm and in the River brown bread.

The Tench is good fish, and healeth in a manner all other fish that be hurt, if they may come to him, he is most partes of the yeere in the mud, and stirreth most in June and July, and in other season but little, he is an euill biter, & his baites be these: For al the yeere, brown bread tosted with Honny, the likenes of a bantred loaf, and ỹ great red worme, and take the black blood in the hart of a Sheep, and flower and hony, and temper them all together, so make them softer then paste and annoynt the red worm therewith, both for this fishe and for others, and they will bite much the better therat al times of the yeere.

The Pearch is a deinty fish, and passing wholesome, and a great and earnest biter: In march the red worme, the Bob vnder the Cowtwrd. In Aprill & may, the slow thorn worme, and the codworm. In June, the baite that breedeth in an old fallen Oke, and the great Canker. In July the bait that breedeth on the Drier leafe, and ỹ bob that breedeth on the dunghill, and the Hawthorn worm and the Codworm. In August, the red worm & magots and all the yeer after take the red worm for the best.

The Roch is an easier fish to take, and if he be fat and

penned then is he good meat, and his baites are these. In March take the red worme: in Aprill, the Bob vnder the Cowturd: in May, the baite that breedeth in the Oken leaf, and the Bob on the Dunghill: in June, ỳ baite that breedeth on the Ozier, and the Codworm: in July, the house spyes, and the baite that breedeth on an Oke, and the Nut worme, and Mathewes Waggots, vntill Michalmas, and after that the fat of Bacon.

The Dace is a gentle fish, and is verye good meate, in march his baite is a red worme, and in April the bob vnder the Cowtowrd: in May the dock canker, and ỳ bait on the Slowethorne, and that on the Oken leafe: in June the Codworme and the bait on the Ozier, and the white Grub on the dunghill: in July take house Sptes, and the flyes that breed in Pylmire hills, the codworme and maggots til Michelmas, and if the water be cleare you shall take fish when other shall take none, and from that time forthe dow as you would dow for the Roche: for commonly their byting and baites be alike.

The Bleak is but a feble fish, yet it is holesome. His bait from March til michelmas be the same that I haue written for the Roche and Dace, sauing all the sommer you may angle for him with a house flye, and in Winter season with Bacon, and with other baites as hereafter you shall learn.

The Ruffe is a verry good and a holesome fish, and a free biter: but subtill withal, and you must angle for him with the same baites and the same season of the yeer as I haue tolde you of the Perche: for they be like in fish, and feeding, sauing the Ruffe is lesse, and therefore you must haue the smaller baites.

The Flounder is a holesome fish and free, but a subtill

biter: in this maner: for commonly when he lucketh his meat, he feedeth at the ground and therfore you must angle for him with a grounde line lying, and he hath but one maner of baite, and that is a red worme, & that is most chefe for all maner of fish.

The Gogin is a good fish of his bignesse, and he byteth well at the ground, and his baites for all the yere is the red worme, Codworm and Wagots, and you must angle for him with a flote, and let your baite be nere the bottom, or els vpon the ground.

The Menow when he shineth in the water is bitter, and though his body be but little, yet he is a rauenous biter, and eger, and you shall angle for him with the same baits that ye do for the gogion, sauing they must be small.

The Eele is a quesie fish, and a rauenour and a deuourer of the brood of fish, and the Pike is also a deuourer of fish. I put them both behind all other fish for angle. For the Eele, you shall finde the hole in the ground of water, and it is blew and blackish, there put in your hook till it be a foot within the hole, & your bait shalbe a great angle with a Menow.

The Pyke is a good fish, but that he is a deuourer of al fish as wel of his own brood as of other, and therfore I loue him the worsse: and for to take him ye shal do thus. Take a Roch or a fresh herring, and a wyer with a hook in the end: and put it in at the mouth and do wone by the ridg to the taile of the Herring, and then put the Lyne of your hook in after, and draw the hooke into the cheek of the fresh Hering, then put a plumb of leade a yard from your hook, & a flote in the midway betwen and cast it in a pit where the Pykes vse, and this is the

best and surest way to take: and three maner of taking of him there is. Take a Frosh and put on the hoke a yarde thereto, and caste it where the Pike haunteth, and you shall haue him. An other way: Take the same baite and put it in safe tyed, and cast it into the water with a Cork and you shall not fayle of him: And if you minde to haue good sporte, then tye your cord to a goose foote & you shall see good haling betweene the goose and the pike, who shal haue the better.

Now ye know with what baites and in what seasons of the yeare you shall angle for euery kinde of Fish, now I mean to tell you how you shall keep & feed your quick baits. You shall keep them all in generall and euery one seuerally by him selfe, with such things as they are bred in, and as long as they be quick and new they be fine: but when they be in a sloughe or deade, then they are nought: Out of these be excepted three brodes: that is Hornets, Humble bees and wasps, which you shal bake in bread, and dip their heads in blood, and let them drye. Also except Wagots, which when they be bredde great with their naturall feeding, you shall feed them further. thermore with Sheepes tallow, and take heede that in going about your disports you open no mans gates, but that you shut them againe. Also you shall not vse this sport craftelye for couetousnesse, to the increasing and sparing of your money only, but principally for your solace, and for the maintenance of your bodily health. For when you purpose to goe on your disportes in fishing, you will not desire greatlye many persons with you, which might let you of your game, and then your minde may be wel giuen to the seruing of God, as to prayer or otherwise, and in so doing you shall eschew & auoide

many vices, as Idlenesse, which is the principall leader to vice, and it is commonly seen that it bringeth diuers to their vtter destruction. Also you must not be too desirous of your game but with discretion, ꝑ you marre not other mens gãe & your own too, as to much at one time which you may lightly do, if in euery poynte you fulfill this ꝓsent treatice: but whẽ you haue a sufficiẽt messe to content your selfe for that time: Also you shall applye your selfe to the nourishing of the game, and in destroying of suche thinges as shall be the deuourers of it.

(.·.)

FINIS.